THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 134. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1869. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

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A Great Result.

We ask the attention of the public to the following brief statement of facts:—It is well known that in June, 1863, Dr. Colton introduced the nitrous oxide, or "laughing gas," for the painless extraction of teeth, and established the Colton Dental Association. On the 4th of February following (1864) we commenced to ask our patients to sign a scroll, certifying that the gas was pleasant to inhale, and that we had drawn their teeth without pain. (Our scroll was opened in Philadelphia, October 12, 1865.) That we might know the exact number who should sign this paper, we numbered every name on the margin. When we had reached one thousand (1000), and without an accident, we thought it a great triumph. WE HAVE THIS DAY, DECEMBER 4, 1869, REACHED THE NUMBER OF FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND (55,000) PATIENTS! AND WE HAVE NEVER YET HAD ONE ACCIDENT WITH THE GAS! Can any stronger proof be presented that the gas is a SAFE anæsthetic, and that we know how to use it? Here are FIFTY-FIVE FULL REGIMENTS of patients, and if they were marching in single file, allowing three feet for each, the line would be MORE THAN 31½ MILES LONG! We make the gas every day, and, for the past two years, have used from two to three hundred gallons per day. A large part of our business comes from the leading dentists of the city (we do nothing but extract teeth), who know that by long and constant practice we have acquired great skill in the business. Skill perfected by practice overcomes almost all difficulties. To most persons the gas produces very pleasant sensations, while to a FEW it is a pleasure to have teeth extracted by it. We PREFER to give the gas to healthy people, but have given it to hundreds suffering from all sorts of disease, and with no ill effects. We can ordinarily draw from ten to fifteen and sometimes twenty teeth or stumps with one dose of gas. THE SAFETY OF THE PATIENT is the first consideration, the next is to extract the teeth carefully, and not injure the gums or alveolar process. We strive to do the work in the very best manner. Price, $2 for first tooth, and $1 for each subsequent tooth drawn at the same sitting. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5½ P. M. To avoid a crowd, come in the forenoon, or call and secure an appointment.

Colton Dental Association,

No. 737 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

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AT THE

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

No. 737 WALNUT Street,

BELOW EIGHTH.

FIRST EDITION

THE RICHARDSON TRAGEDY.

Funeral Service of A. D. Richardson at the Astor House—Address and Prayer by Rev. H. W. Beecher.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning has the following:—

The funeral service of Mr. A. D. Richardson, prior to the removal of his remains to Franklin for burial, were held at the Astor House yesterday at noon. Long before that hour the room was filled with the more intimate friends of the deceased, and many, unable to gain admittance, stood in the hall around the door. The body, which looked remarkably natural, was inclosed in a handsome rosewood coffin, bearing a silver plate, upon which was the inscription:—

ALBERT D. RICHARDSON,
Died Dec. 2, 1869,
Aged 36 years, 1 month, and 26 days.

Upon the lid of the coffin kind hands had placed beautiful floral tokens of that sincere and tender affection which the ruthless hand of death may interrupt but cannot change or impair. Shortly after 12 o'clock the relatives and personal friends and associates in the *Tribune* entered the room. Among them were Mr. C. A. Richardson, Mrs. Richardson a son and daughter of the late Mr. Richardson, Mr. Elisha F. Richardson, Mrs. Sage, mother of Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Greeley, Mr. Sinclair, and many others from the *Tribune*, Mr. Junius H. Browne, Colonel Thomas W. Knox, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and Mrs. Beecher, the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, of the Andover Theological Seminary; the Rev. H. M. Field, D. D., editor of the *Evangelist*; Mrs. Elizabeth Ames, the sculptress; Mrs. Parton, Mrs. Stetson, and many others. Prof. Stowe was prepared to take part in the ceremony, but owing to the presence of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Frothingham, his services were not required. The services were opened by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, who read selected portions from the Psalms and St. Paul's Epistles.

Remarks by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

If I believed that this man by whose corpse I stand, had broken down the wall, and plucked the fairest flower in a neighbor's garden, and that he was struck dead for such a crime, surely I would say no word here to-day. I would offer prayer for the living, but let silence cover him as with a pall. I knew his services to the country, but I was not personally acquainted with him. I derive my information not from feverish paragraphs which fly about, but from true and high-minded men and women, whose word is law to me, and who knew Mr. Richardson and knew, from the very first step of that history which has led to this tragedy, his feelings, his motives and his actions; with whom he laid bare his very heart, in respect to all the transactions connected with this unhappy history. They bear witness to his singular freedom from deceit, to his childish frankness, to his truth and honor in not only all the relations of his life, but in the whole of this fatal affection. Upon such abundant testimony of many concurring friends, who well understood human life and human nature, I believe him to have been upright. That he was imprudent, that his sympathy carried him into ways which a nicer prudence and a larger worldly wisdom would have eschewed, is hardly to be doubted. But, that he consciously violated any law of God, or any canon of morality which human society has thrown around the household, his most familiar friends utterly deny.

When death was drawing near, and I was called to unite him to her who now sits desolate, overwhelmed with multiplied sorrows, I went with alacrity. I believed that she was both legally and morally justified in separation from a brutal husband, who, to excessive and outrageous personal abuse, had also furnished that one extreme ground of divorce which justifies it in the eyes of all Christendom. And the facts and truth are held to be not the less real and morally justifying because she, for her children's sake, and for her own, shrank from the odious task of revealing and proving the extreme reasons moving her, and obtained a divorce on a representation of a part only of the reasons that existed for such a separation.

I went often to the throne of grace during the anguish of my country's recent trial for those men who stood by her most faithfully, and I vowed that they should be my brothers, and that as long as I lived, come what might, if they carried themselves faithfully towards my native land, then they should never lack a friend in me. There were two classes engaged in fighting that Rebellion; those who were in the field and those who kept up the heart and spirit of the country at home. Among the latter this man occupied a foremost place, and did his work nobly and well. And I am willing to stand by his side in this hour of darkness and disrepute. For, my friends, how strange is this hour! Death settles all enmities in all ordinary cases; death reconciles bitterest foes; but here is a case where death creates enemies, and leaves no peace even in the grave. The lion in his strength and in his own fastnesses is able to defend himself, but no sooner has the cruel arrow of the huntsman laid him low than he is set upon by every vile thing, every earth beetle, every fly, every crawling worm. Now that he is down, flesh flies are all around about him, and death, that is to most men a truce to old enemies, is the very arraying of the battle against him. It is a shame, a sorrow, and a disgrace that it should be so. All the more need is there therefore that those who knew him, and knew that he was a pure and true man, should in this hour stand fearlessly for his integrity, and should not let her who bears his name go down in the darkness and trouble by reason of the misapprehension and slanders that have fallen upon him. He cares no more for it himself; but oh! there are children who bear his name; there is the household which must—loving much—suffer much; and there are faithful friends who are witnesses of his integrity. For their sakes we stand here to-day, not as by a felon, but as with a man worthy to be loved. In taking my farewell of this corpse, I believe that I take leave of a man whom one need not be ashamed to call a friend. Let us unite in prayer.

Prayer by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Holy and just Thou art, O God! Thine eye pierces all concealment and all obscurity. Thou canst read the secrets which are hidden from men. We must once more draw near to Thee. O Thou that givest liberty in times of trouble, we hear no voice, we reach out and find no hand that we can touch, yet Thou dost come to us fulfilling the promises Thou hast made. Be pleased in Thy providence to clear away all doubts and darkness that have settled on Thy servant who lies before us. Be pleased to establish truth and justice, and we beseech of Thee, O Lord our God, that Thou wilt spread abroad throughout the community, agitated and torn with various discordant reports, a placid mind, a clearer judgment, and more temperate feeling. Especially for that handmaid would we pray. Never leave her, never forsake her, and may there be no day so dark and no hour so desolate that she may not find that consolation which alone can come from Thee. We pray for those who bear his name. May there be those who will take care of them, and may life bring its blessings to them. We beseech Thee that Thou wilt draw near to all those whose friendship has been grievously wounded. And may they have that divine blessing which maketh rich and addeth no sorrow. On for the spirit of God among men, and for larger trust; on for more simplicity and truth. Nor would we forget him who lies imprisoned. In this hour of our sadness and sorrow, O God! remember him with forgiveness, and graciousness, and kindness, and overrule all events that are yet to transpire for the furtherance of truth and justice. And to the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit will be the praise forever, Amen.

At the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's prayer, an opportunity was given to view the body, of which many availed themselves. The remains, accompanied by the relatives, were taken on the evening boat to Norwich, whence they were to be carried by rail to Franklin, Mass., and interred in the old City Mills grave-yard.

The Habeas Corpus Case for the Possession of One of the McFarland Children—The Evidence.

The following evidence, which was taken in the habeas-corpus case in the matter of the boy Percy, which, two years ago, was brought about by Mr. McFarland for the possession of the child, will be found of interest at the present time:—

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL SINCLAIR, ESQ., PUBLISHER OF THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE."

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Mrs. McFarland as to her being engaged to be married to A. D. Richardson? If yes, when, how often, who was present at the time, and all that was said in relation thereto? A. We had a conversation about it perhaps more than once; I remarked to her that many of her friends thought it was very imprudent and very strange that she should engage herself to be married so soon after leaving her husband; she replied that she thought she was free, having separated from her husband; I was present at an interview between Mr. and Mrs. McFarland at my house on the Sunday evening after she left him; he stated on her refusal to return home with him that she was taking a step that seriously concerned not only himself but their children; he finally said that if she persisted in her determination he would only bow and submit to it the best he could; there was no agreement for a separation further than this.

Q. Did you then hear Mrs. McFarland charge her husband with any acts of violence towards her? A. No; she charged that he was subject to fits and violent paroxysms. Mr. Sage her father, was one of those present at the interview; he said that he had never before heard of any trouble between them or anything against Mr. McFarland.

Q. State whether Richardson ever told you, or any one else, in your presence and in the presence of Mrs. McFarland, that he and Mrs. McFarland were engaged to be married? A. He said to me that they were engaged to be married, but I am not positive that Mrs. McFarland was present, though I think she was, at the time; this was in the week he was shot; I think she was then present.

TESTIMONY OF MR. SINCLAIR'S MAN-SERVANT.

William D. Norris, in answer to questions put to him, said:—I am in my sixteenth year, by occupation a waiter to Mr. Sinclair, at Croton, where I reside.

Q. Before Mrs. McFarland went back to No. 72 Amity street, did you see Mr. Richardson at Mr. Sinclair's house? A. Yes, sir; he came that evening.

Q. How many times did you see him there? A. A good many times.

Q. Did Mr. Richardson inquire for anybody when you answered the bell and let him in? A. Yes, sir; he always inquired for Mrs. McFarland when I let him in.

Q. Did they come home in the evening together during that time? and if so, at what time of night? A. Yes, sir; they did so late at night, after 10, near 11 o'clock, from the theatre.

Q. State whether or not Mr. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland came home to Mr. Sinclair's and stopped there after she came back to No. 72 Amity street; and if so, how long after? A. Yes, sir; they then went back and stopped quite a while, often; when he came back he was shot; after this Mr. Richardson stayed at Mr. Sinclair's over a week; he was in the back room, up stairs, while he stayed there; Mrs. McFarland came back to Mr. Sinclair's about two or three days after she had gone back to No. 72 Amity street.

Q. Did any one else come to Mr. Sinclair's to stop at the same time Mrs. McFarland did, and if so, who was it? A. Yes, sir; Mr. Richardson.

Q. What room was Mrs. McFarland in while she stayed at Mr. Sinclair's at the time that Mr. Richardson was stopping there? A. Middle room, up stairs; all open to Mr. Richardson's room; no doors in the room, nor shutters; when you are in one room you are in the other one; I call it all one room.

Q. Where did Mr. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland spend their time during the time they were at Mr. Sinclair's together? A. In the same room with Mr. Richardson while he lay in bed wounded.

Q. How much of the time were they together? A. All the time; I went up stairs; they sat together.

Q. Where did Mr. Richardson have his meals while he was at Mr. Sinclair's? A. In his bedroom all the time.

Q. Who carried his meals to him? A. Mrs. McFarland carried them to him.

Q. Where did Mrs. McFarland have her meals during this time? A. In Mrs. Richardson's room, along with him.

Q. Who carried her meals to her? A. She held the waiter on her lap at his bedside, and they'd eat together.

Q. Who took care of Mr. Richardson's room while he was at Mr. Sinclair's? A. Mrs. McFarland made his bed and arranged things in it, and cleaned up the room to make things look neat and tidy.

Q. State all that you ever saw Mrs. McFarland doing in and about Mr. Richardson's room while he was confined to his bed. A. I saw her do a lot of things—making up the bed, dusting, and putting things in order to make it look well and decent while Mr. Richardson laid in the bed wounded; saw them eat together off the same plates; saw her carry up his meals and sit by his bedside and hold water on her lap for him near the middle of the bed; I have seen Mrs. McFarland throw her arms round Mr. Richardson's neck and kiss him.

The Civil Suit for Damages.

The following is the affidavit upon which the civil suit for damages was commenced in the Supreme Court of New York, by McFarland, and which was to have come up for trial in January next:—

Supreme Court—City and County of New York—Daniel McFarland vs. Albert D. Richardson.—The complaint of the above named plaintiff respectfully shows that Abby S. McFarland is the wife of said plaintiff, and was at the time and times in said complaint hereinafter mentioned. That in the month of February, 1867, and at divers times since and subsequent thereto, and while the said Abby S. McFarland was the wife of said plaintiff, the said defendant, as said plaintiff believes and believes, wrongfully continuing and wickedly and urgently intending to injure said plaintiff and to deprive him of the comfort, fellowship, society, and assistance of the said wife, and to alienate and destroy her affection for him, and wickedly and unjustly intending to have the wife of said plaintiff, carnally know her the wife of said plaintiff, and did debauch and have illicit and criminal intercourse with her, and did thereby alienate the love and affection of her from him, the said plaintiff; and by reason thereof he, the said plaintiff, hath been bitterly been wholly deprived of the affection, comfort, fellowship, society, aid and assistance of his said wife in and about his domestic affairs and otherwise to which he was entitled, and would have had but for the wrongful act and acts of said defendant, and has moreover suffered great mental and bodily pain, distress, and illness to his damage of $15,000. Second—And for a second and further cause the said plaintiff says that in the said month of February, 1867, and at divers times prior thereto, and while she, the said Abby S. McFarland, was the wife of him, the said plaintiff, and while she and said plaintiff were living and cohabiting happily together, the said defendant, well knowing her to be the wife of said plaintiff, wrongfully and improperly contriving and wickedly and unjustly intending to injure said plaintiff, and to deprive him of the comfort, fellowship, society, and assistance of his said wife, and to alienate and destroy her affection for him, did, by arguments, artifice, and entreaty, maliciously endeavor to induce and prevail upon the said Abby S. McFarland, the wife of him, the said plaintiff, to leave and abandon her home and residence, and the home and residence of him, the said plaintiff, and did finally, to wit, on or about the 21st day of said February, 1867, in pursuance of his long-planned and wicked intent, and by means of his said artifice, entreaty and persuasion, as aforesaid, accomplish his said designs, and did wickedly and maliciously and with like design and intent as aforesaid entice her, the said wife, away from her said home and the home of said plaintiff, then being in said city of New York, and did persuade and induce her to leave her said home and residence and to take up her abode elsewhere, at a place and places provided for her by said defendant, and did then and there with like design and intent as aforesaid harbor and detain her, and induce her to remain away from him, the said plaintiff, against the consent of said plaintiff, and in opposition to his utmost peaceable efforts, and endeavor to obtain her from the custody, control, and influence of him, the said defendant. That by reason of said premises the said plaintiff has been wrongfully deprived by said defendant of the comfort, society, and assistance of his said wife, and has been subjected to great loss of time in endeavoring to recover her from said defendant, and has suffered greatly and distressfully in body and mind to his damage of $5,000. Third—And for a further and third cause of action the said plaintiff says that the said defendant, still further wrongfully conniving and wickedly and unjustly intending to injure the said plaintiff and to deprive him of the comfort, assistance, society, and services of his infant son, Percy S. McFarland, did, on said 21st day of February, 1867, wickedly and maliciously, and without the consent or privity of said plaintiff, fraudulently entice and prevail upon him, the said son, to leave and abandon the home and residence of him and of the said plaintiff, then being in the city of New York, and did abduct and remove him therefrom and did harbor and conceal the said son and cause him to be harbored and concealed away from said plaintiff, and by means of which * * * the plaintiff did incur and pay large sums of money in obtaining the release and return of said child, in all to the damage of $10,000. Therefore, by reason of the said several premises as aforesaid, the said plaintiff brings suits and demands judgment against said defendant for the sum of $40,000, with interest from the 21st day of February, 1867, besides the costs of this action.

J. B. ELWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

City and County of New York, ss.—Daniel McFarland being duly sworn deposes and says—That he is the above-named plaintiff; that he has heard the foregoing complaint read and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to these matters he believes it to be true.

DANIEL McFARLAND.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, March 13, 1868.

FISHER A. BAKER,
Notary Public City and County of New York.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Dec. 4.—The Flour market is exceedingly quiet, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the local trade at $4·87½@5 for superfine, $5·12½@5·25 for extras, $5·75@6·25 for Northwestern extra family, $5·75@6·12½ for Pennsylvania do. do., $6@6·50 for Ohio do. do., and $6·75@7·25 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour is steady, with sales at 100 barrels at $5·50.

The demand for Wheat is limited to the immediate requirements of the local millers, who purchased 1700 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware red at $1·30@1·32, and 800 bushels Virginia white at $1·50. Rye may be quoted at $1·05@1·12. Corn is less active. Sales of old yellow at $1·09, and 3000 bushels new do. at 86@90c. Oats are without change; sales of 2000 bushels at 59@60c. for Western and Pennsylvania, and 62c. for Delaware. 2500 bushels No. 2 two-rowed New York sold at $1.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	122⅜	10·50 A. M.	122⅜
10·30 "	122⅜	11·12 "	122⅜
10·40 "	122⅜	11·20 "	122⅜
10·45 "	122⅜		

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Rumor of the Loss of the Steamer Dictator Unfounded—She is Safe in Savannah—A Church Burned in Jersey City.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Church Burned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A fire broke out to-day in St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, in Sussex street, Jersey City, which was entirely destroyed. Cause, a defective flue. This church was the oldest in Jersey City. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

New York Money Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Money is fairly active at 6@7 per cent. Foreign exchange is dull and inactive. London prime bankers', 60 days, 108⅜@108⅝; do. sight, 109⅜@109⅝; commercial, 108⅛@108⅜. Gold is strong at 122¾, having opened at 122½. Governments are active at an advance of about ⅜ all round. Stocks are strong and higher. Rock Island is a feature and has been bulled up to 108. Northwest, Reading, and the balance of the list have advanced slightly. Rumors on the street this morning that the Government will expand the currency again are not believed.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Bremen Steamer.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—The Bremen steamer Baltimore is now coming up the bay. It has about ninety passengers and a full cargo.

New Trial Granted.

The Supreme Bench of Baltimore has granted a new trial in the case of Margaret Beck and four children against the Northern Central Railroad Company, from whom she got a verdict recently in the City Court of seventeen thousand dollars damages for killing her husband.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Safety of the Dictator.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The rumor from Washington of the loss of the iron-clad Dictator must be unfounded, as information received from L. S. Kitchen, Surgeon of the Dictator, dated November 25, 1869, states that she was safe in the harbor of Savannah, and would not sail for a week or ten days.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 4—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 93¼, and for account, 92¾. 5-20s of 1862, 85½; of 1865, old, 83⅞; and of 1867, 85½. 10-40s, 81. Erie, 20½. Illinois Central, 99¼. Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4—11 A. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 12@12⅛d.; Orleans, 12⅛@12¼d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales. Corn, 29s. 9d. for European.

LONDON, Dec. 4—11 A. M.—Sugar is firm.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 72·20f.

ANTWERP, Dec. 4.—Petroleum opened firm at 60f. Petroleum closed last night at Bremen, firmer at 6·63, and at Hamburg at 15·2.

SENTENCED.

A Murderous Quartette.

Seventeen Years' Imprisonment Allotted to Smith, the Assassin of Hughes—The Sentences of the Other Three.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Peirce and Paxson on the bench, this morning four young men in the prime of life were called up to answer to the pleas of four of their fellow men. They all presented a strong, hearty appearance, showing that each might have led an honest, industrious life with profit to themselves and to the community; but in each case the demon of strong drink had been permitted to take possession of their minds, and led them from the path of virtue and brought them here, disgraced felons, to answer with their liberty for the heinous crime of murder.

At the opening of the Court District Attorney Gibbons arose and moved that judgment be pronounced against Edward Smith, who was convicted of murder in the second degree in taking the life of John Hughes, on the Chestnut-street bridge, on the night of October 23, and who pleaded guilty to a charge of highway robbery upon the colored girl, Hulda Coleman, committed at the same time and place.

G. Davis Page, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, made a strong appeal for mercy, to which District Attorney Gibbons responded at length. In passing sentence Judge Peirce said:—

Edward Smith, you have been convicted of murder of the second degree in killing John Hughes on the Chestnut Street Bridge on the night of the 2d of October last.

On the night of the murder you were a lawless prowler through the streets of Philadelphia, going from tavern to tavern, and drinking wherever you went, ready for any opportunity to indulge in your brutal propensities, and capable of any crime, even to highway robbery and murder. On that night, and but a short time before you killed John Hughes, and near to where you killed him, you committed highway robbery upon the person of an unoffending colored woman, who was quietly going to her home in West Philadelphia, and meanly took from her the shawl and sacque which she wore. To this robbery you have pleaded guilty.

The victim of your murder was a peaceable unoffending citizen, quietly going towards his home, whom you met, and having some unlawful and malicious design, first engaged with him in a scuffle; you then stabbed him with a knife to the heart. Of this mortal wound your victim died before he could reach the other end of the bridge.

The evidence given at the trial would have justified the jury in rendering against you a verdict of murder of the first degree; and the Court would have had no difficulty in sustaining such a verdict; but mercifully giving you the benefit of every doubt, the jury have found you guilty of murder of the second degree, and have thus saved you from the ignominious death of the gallows.

The crimes of which you have been convicted are but the natural fruit of the life which you have led. With opportunities for the useful employment of your time in industrious pursuits and the cultivation of your heart and mind all around you, you have chosen to associate with a gang of youthful idlers and outlaws like yourself, known as the Ramblers, who infest the neighborhood of the Schuylkill. Some of this gang, and of other like associations, have already been inmates of our prison; and others of them, like you, will, sooner or later, unless they withdraw from such associations, become inmates of the Penitentiary, and may pass beyond it to the gallows.

The fate of your victim on that unfortunate night was a sad one. Receiving from your hand the blow of death, others who witnessed it reached forth no arm to assist him, nor to arrest the murderer who fled from the scene. Alone, unassisted, staggering from his wound and the loss of blood, filling the dismal night with his piteous moans, he was suffered to fall and die upon the bridge, within sight and hearing of persons who call themselves men; yet could let their fellow man perish of a mortal wound which they knew he had received, without one word of sympathy, one effort to assist him to his home, one effort to staunch his life-blood as it flowed from his wound, or one word of consolation in his dying moments. Nay, when death had fixed its icy seal upon him, they left him stark and lifeless under the cold sky, and went their way to their homes and their promenades, without even informing the police officers of the terrible tragedy which had been enacted, or that a lifeless human body was lying exposed upon the public highway.

These men continued to conceal their knowledge of the felony of murder, which you had committed, and were thus in some sense abettors after the fact of the crime which you committed, until they were brought forward in this Court to give testimony at the trial in which you were convicted.

I beg leave to commend the attention of the District Attorney, the officer of the Commonwealth, to the case of these men; to consider whether or not they have been guilty of misprision or concealment of felony, and if so, to suggest to him the propriety of sending in bills of indictment against them.

During the long period of imprisonment to which it is our duty to sentence you, you will have ample opportunity to think upon and, we trust, to repent of the crimes which you have committed. You go into prison a very young man; you will come out of it in the middle of life. So use your time and privileges that you may daily grow in grace of heart, and in the culture of your understanding, that at the end of your term, redeemed from the habits of an evil life, you may be restored to your family and to society, and thereafter live a useful and honorable life.

The sentence of the Court is, that for the felony of murder of the second degree, of which you have been convicted, you undergo imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement, in the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania for the period of eleven years, eleven months, and ten days.

And for the felony of robbery of which you have been convicted, the sentence of the Court is that you pay a fine of one cent, and that you undergo imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement in the said Eastern Penitentiary for the further period of five years from and after the expiration of your sentence above stated on bill No. 148, of October sessions, 1869, for the felony of murder of the second degree, of which you have been convicted.

The prisoner here drew his face up to the crying pitch, and in a sobbing manner said:—"Honor, I'm innocent of the crime as the sun shines. Won't you please lighten my sentence? I didn't do it at all. Won't you please lighten my sentence?"

Judge Pierce—"Your case has been fully considered by a jury, and I think the verdict a merciful one."

Smith—"I ain't guilty. Please lighten my sentence." He continued this until directed by an officer to sit down, after which he put a handkerchief to his face and continued weeping, this being the first evidence he has yet given of any emotion.

The Case of Henry Carr.

In the case of Henry Carr (colored), who was convicted of murder of the second degree, coupled with a recommendation to mercy, in taking the life of Francis S. Wykoff (colored), an earnest appeal was also made by Theodore B. Cuilschlager. The Court took all matters of mitigation into consideration, and imposed a sentence of three years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The Case of William Moore.

In the case of William Moore, convicted of manslaughter in killing Charles O'Reilley, evidence of good character was adduced, and the prisoner was sentenced to an imprisonment of six years and three months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The Case of Philip Flannigan.

In the case of Philip Flannigan, convicted of murder in the second degree in killing Colonel James J. Seybert, at Thirteenth and Wood streets, on the night of September 19, by cruelly and without provocation striking him upon the head with a blackjack, the motion for a new trial was withdrawn by his counsel, Mr. Kneass, and the Court, saying that a verdict of murder in the first degree might justly have been rendered, and the prisoner was fortunate in escaping with his life, imposed a sentence of imprisonment of eleven years, eleven months, and ten days in the Eastern Penitentiary.

A Minor Affair.

John Corlies, who was recently convicted of a conspiracy to cheat and defraud, was sentenced by Judge Paxson to pay a fine of $250, and undergo one year's imprisonment.

The November term of the court was brought to a close by these proceedings.

A POLITICAL VENDETTA.

Desperate Riot in New York—A Gang of "Repeaters" Attack a Liquor Saloon—Democratic Politicians Fatally Wounded.

The New York *Herald*, to-day, has the following:—

A few minutes after one o'clock yesterday afternoon a gang of about twenty repeaters, hailing from Mackerelville, headed by Florence Scannell, a politician of small calibre in the Eighteenth ward, commenced a series of scrimmages that will, no doubt, terminate fatally to several persons engaged in them, and to one or two men who happened to be near the scene of the affray. From the statements made by the officers of the Eighteenth precinct it appears that at the above hour the party, headed by Scannell and his half-brother John, entered the store of Thomas Donohoe, No. 358 Second avenue, corner of Twenty-third street. The latter, being a friend of Scannell's opponent, John Nesbit, who is an aspirant for Aldermanic honors, and against Scannell, who is also a candidate, was jeered and hooted at by the mob, most of whom were armed with revolvers, which they carried openly, and had also concealed under their coats large clubs, evidently manufactured for the occasion. A number of these weapons are now in the possession of the police, besmeared with blood. John Scannell, the brother of Florence, was loud in his denunciations of the Nesbit faction.

A FATAL SHOT.

About this time some one in the party, whether of Florence Scannell's friends or Donohoe's could not be ascertained, fired a shot, and Florence fell to the floor, exclaiming, "I am shot." The affray from this time assumed a very serious shape; whisky bottles, pistols, knives, clubs, chairs, and tumblers being used indiscriminately. During the melee Florence Scannell received a wound in the side from a pistol shot, the ball taking a backward course, severing the spinal cord.

THE WOUNDED.

George Johnson, an engineer, residing at No. 24 Grand street William-burg, was shot in the neck, severing the carotid artery. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, but before he reached there lost his senses, and not the slightest hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A man named Joseph Martin, a salesman at No. 84 Spring street, residing at the Pacific Hotel, in the Bowery, received a blow on the head from a club in the hands of one of the mob, fracturing his skull. His wounds, which are not dangerous, were dressed by Police Surgeon Kimbark, after which he was removed to the hospital and will be held as a witness. The proprietor of the place, Thomas Donohoe, received a pistol-shot wound in the right arm, between the elbow and wrist, which is not of a very serious nature. Dr. Phillips, of Bellevue Hospital, made an examination of the arm, and discovered that the bones were shattered, but expressed the opinion that it would not be advisable to amputate it at present. Florence Scannell was placed in an ambulance and removed to Bellevue Hospital, when an examination of his wounds was made by the house surgeon, but before it was finished he became palsied in his lower limbs and lost his senses, which Dr. Lyons, his physician, pronounced exceedingly dangerous, and stated further that he could not possibly survive through the night.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Dec. 4, 1869.

Gold continues steady, varying between 122⅜ and 122¾, with limited transactions.

Government loans are quiet, but prices are again strong, showing a further advance on yesterday's closing quotations.

The Stock market was exceedingly dull this morning, but prices generally were unchanged. State loans were inactive; the war loan was sold at 101. In City sixes no sales were reported: 98¾ was bid for the new issues.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s, W L Cp.	101	10 sh Cam & A R.	119⅜
$2000 Elmira R 7s..	88	3 do.....	119⅜
$1000 Phila & E 7s.	85	12 do.....	18. 119⅜
11 sh Com'l Bk....	56¾	18 sh Cam & A. Sc..	63½
24 sh Girard Bk.	18. 56	1 do.....	63⅛
1 sh Penna R....	54	7 do.....	18. 63⅜
73 do....	18. 54⅛	50 sh Cb & Wal R..	45⅝
20 sh Cam & Am.	18. 119⅛	100 sh Phil & E R..	28¾
3 sh Leh Val....	58½		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116½; 5-20s of 1862, 113⅝@114; do., 1864, 111⅜@111½; do., 1865, 112⅝@112¾; do., July, 1865, 114@114¼; do. do., 1867, 114¼@114½; do., 1868, 114@114⅜; 10-40s, 107⅝@108; Cur. 6s, 107⅜@107⅝; Gold, 122½.

THE COTTON TRADE.—

	Bales.
Receipts for the week at United States ports, ending December 3	100,395
Same time last year	90,000
Increase	10,395
Stock at all United States ports	279,000
" same time last year	240,000
Increase	39,000

Market:—New York, A. M., dull; middlings, 25½.
Philadelphia, " " " 25½c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 4.—Arrived, steamship Hammonia, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 4.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....35 | 11 A. M.....33 | 2 P. M.....37

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr N. & H. Gould, Crowell, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr C. Davidson, Jeffers, New Haven, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr T. J. Warner, Dickinson, New Haven, do.
Schr J. McGee, Lynch, South Norwalk, do.
Schr L. Isabella, Clark, Salem, do.
Schr A. Leland, Bennett, Rockport, do.
Schr R. Law, York, Stonington, do.
Schr S. J. Russell, Smith, Lynn, do.
Barge J. S. Hiles, Sprout, New York, do.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to P. Crowell.
Schr A. G. Gaskill, Gaskill, 5 days from Newbern, N. C., with railroad ties and shingles to Finley & Co.
Schr Windward, Reeves, 7 days from Richmond, Va., with spokes to Bulkley & Co.
Schr Ocean, McCready, 6 days from Baltimore, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Geo. H. Squires, Timmons, 5 days from Richmond, Va., with granite to Richmond Granite Co.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, 8 days from Lane's Cove, with granite to Barker & Bro.
Schr L. B. Ives, Rowditch, from Sag Harbor.
Schr J. D. McCarthey, Simpson, from Boston.
Schr S. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Salem, Mass.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, from New London.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from Providence.
Schr Pauline Rambo, Ridder, from Plymouth.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

GOING BACK IN RECONSTRUCTION.

From the N. Y. Nation.

There are rumors from Washington and other quarters of a desire or intention on the part of a certain section of zealous Republicans this winter to take severe measures with regard to Georgia—in short, to put her completely back under military rule, by way of punishing her for the crimes, disorders, and general spirit of disobedience to the law by which she is afflicted. Georgia, as our readers may remember, is neither in nor out of the Union. Indeed, her condition is perhaps the most singular in which any community ever found itself. She fulfilled all the conditions of admission which Congress prescribed by an act passed for the purpose, June 25, 1868; General Meade officially certified the fulfilment of some of these conditions; the fulfilment of the remaining one—the ratification of the fifteenth constitutional amendment—was duly proclaimed by the President, and the Georgia Representatives were therefore duly admitted to the House. It only remained to admit her Senators, but they were refused admission because, in the interval, the Legislature had expelled its colored members, its right to be the sole judge of the qualifications of its members having been formally acknowledged in a telegraphic despatch to General Meade signed by the members both of the Judiciary and Reconstruction Committees of the House. The Senate, therefore, deliberately disregarded the act of June 25, and refused to admit the Georgia Senators on the conditions therein prescribed, and by mere resolution prescribed other and fresh conditions, one of which was that the Legislature should lay aside its claim to judge in all cases of the qualifications of its members. No reasoning in support of this extraordinary performance was ever produced. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, wrote the majority report of the Judiciary Committee, but nobody but himself would sign it, which was not surprising, as it was simply a piece of wild declamation. Messrs. Conkling and Frelinghuysen, however, adhered to its conclusion, which was that the Georgia Senators ought not to be readmitted, taking their stand apparently on the discretionary power of the Senate in judging of the qualifications of *its* members, while Mr. Trumbull made a majority report, containing an argument on the other side, which has never been answered, and is, as it seems to us, unanswerable. Since then matters have remained unchanged. Georgia is in the Union to all intents and purposes, except that she has no representatives in the Senate. Legally, there is not the smallest flaw in her claim to be considered a State in the Union any more than in the claim of Oew York.

It is now proposed, however, it is said, to put her out of the Union in fact as well as in form, by placing her under "military government," the reason being that the people of the State are saucy and turbulent, and that the revenue and police officers find it difficult to discharge their duties properly, and that, in short, life and property are not as secure as they ought to be. It is quite safe to say, however, that the condition of the State in these respects is no worse than either North or South Carolina or Tennessee, and is probably not one-quarter as bad as that of Texas is likely to be for the next fifteen or twenty years. Indeed, the only reason that exists for not dealing with North Carolina and Tennessee as it is proposed to deal with Georgia, is that in these States negroes were not excluded from the Legislature before the State had been formally and completely admitted to the Union. It is, however, hardly necessary to argue against the right of Congress to expel a State from the Union and put it under martial law because a majority for the time being is not satisfied with the local administration of justice. Those who believe Georgia is in the Union do not need to be convinced that she cannot be put out of it in this way.

But those who do not believe she is in it, and who now propose to put her back under military government, would do well to explain to us what they mean by "military government," and in what respect such a government would differ from that now in existence. It is all very well to talk of giving General Terry "absolute control" of the State, but what is meant by his "absolute control?" Real military government—that is, a government of military officers, with a force of soldiers and police at their disposal sufficient to make the roads safe, bring robbers and murderers to justice, enforce the collection of the taxes, and drive rogues and vagabonds into honest industry—would, as we have often said, have been, in our opinion, an excellent thing for the South for four or five years after the war. Both blacks and whites would have profited by it enormously. But no such government was ever instituted at the South. The government the Reconstruction acts set up, for all social purposes, differed from civil government only in name. The Governor of the State was called a general, and the State a district, but in all else things went on as before. Sheriffs hunted down malefactors, civil courts tried them under the laws and constitution. Indeed, the only marked way in which the Reconstruction acts affected the machinery of civil government, was by the exclusion of most of the intelligent, educated men in the State from all share in working it. The Union men who took office and went into politics were by no means the best of their class, and they were reinforced by persons from the North, to a large number of whom doubtless injustice was done by Southern and Democratic papers, but who certainly, as a body, were not persons whose advent was any gain to the South. The fact is, that the state of things we established at the South, pending the reconstruction of the States, has probably been one of the worst ever witnessed. To call it a military government would be an insult to the army. No soldier would, if left to himself, tolerate it for a moment; and that its results have not been worse than they have been reflects the highest credit both on whites and blacks, and especially on the blacks. It has consisted, as everybody who has seen it knows perfectly well, in the committal to the most ignorant, the poorest, and least reputable of a great community of the administration of its justice and of its finances, and indeed of the work of legislating for the exigencies of ten millions of people emerging suddenly from a bloody civil war and a social revolution. No such experiment could succeed, or will ever succeed. The Almighty decreed that it should not when He gave man his reason, and provided that it should regulate human affairs. That the disorders of every kind which afflict Southern society should be great is no wonder; the wonder is that they are not greater; and to talk of punishing them, and removing them, by remanding a State back to this state of things, is like remanding a man to the barroom to cure him of drunkenness. As long as we keep up a government at the South which men of intelligence and character and wealth at the South despise and detest, and which has not even that lowest of all governmental claims to respect—brute force at command—instead of putting an end to turbulence, we sow the seeds of it.

We do not blame the authors of the Reconstruction policy for the results of their policy. It was just and expedient that the prime movers in the Rebellion should be excluded from all share in the management of affairs while the basis of society at the South, and the relations of the revolted States to the Union, were undergoing revision But to persist in keeping up this abnormal state of things, and, above all, to thrust back into it any State which has even partially made its way out of it, would be the height of folly and wickedness. Congress may be fairly defied to make society at the South either sober, orderly, industrious, or law-abiding. It may pass what acts it pleases, and things will remain as they are till the individuals of which Southern society is composed are improved; and the work of improving them does not fall either to General Terry or the Reconstruction Committees. Providence has reserved that for laws whose operation began with the creation of man, and will only cease with his extinction.

THE "SATURDAY REVIEW" ON INTERVIEWING.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Saturday Review*, in common with the press of New York, has been struck with wonder at the enterprise displayed by this journal, which it mildly calls a "famous' newspaper, in the matter of Father Hyacinthe. As Mr. Weller observed upon his erotic persecutions, we "don't take no pride out on it." It is by no means a difficult thing to astonish and awe-strike your English journalist with a stroke of newspaper enterprise, nor do we enjoy a monopoly of producing that sensation in his insular and figuratively as well as literally hide-bound bosom. Even the *Tribune*, which prints such very stale news for New York, is a prodigy of enterprise in London, as it is a literary and political prodigy at home. But the *Saturday Review*, in its wonder over the feats which, we beg to assure it, mere mortal men can attain to do by the use of merely natural means, goes so far as to attribute to us superhuman powers and supernatural agencies. It is not, perhaps, surprising that an unenlightened and superstitious *Saturday Review* should take this view of an achievement so impossible to the faculties of its compatriotic journals. Even as the credulous German populations were wont to ascribe an intimacy with the infernal powers to the mythical Faust because he was equal to feats of intelligence which baffled them, or as the authorities of Paris prosecuted the historical Faust on a charge of "magic" for inventing that art of printing which the *World* has only utilized and extended so immeasurably beyond its original scope as to make of it in effect a new creation, do the scoffers of the *Saturday Review* now charge upon us the sorceries and conjurations which its prototypes charged upon ours. But time has shown how ridiculous the chorge was in their cases, and possibly the British journal of 1969 will have advanced so far beyond the British journal of the present period that Englishmen and Saturday Reviewers of that remote epoch can appreciate and explain, without resorting to the theory of supernatural interposition, the deeds done in the *World* of 1869.

The specific allegation of the *Saturday Review* is that this journal would, if it had an opportunity, "interview the devil." Doubtless it would, and glory in the chance of confuting that potentate out of his own mouth. The only Englishman whom tradition assures us to have had the favor of an interview with him is St. Dunstan, who, with the same blindness of what possesses human interest that characterizes his successor—the British journalist of to-day—allowed his visitor to return without even taking notes of the conversation for the benefit of his "home organ," the *Chronicle* of Glastonbury Abbey. The Germans are not reputed lively journalists, but Martin Luther certainly showed more appreciation of the availability of the devil than St. Dunstan. Whereas the canonized Englishman let him go unreported, the excommunicated Protestant, as vulgar persons would put it, "slung ink" at him like a man and a reporter. In this particular, we avow ourselves imitators rather of the German than the English model.

But, though we thus maintain the propriety of interviewing the Devil, by way of making known his views to our great constituency, the members of which are total strangers to him, we do not see that it would result in any practical advantage. We would then have him at first hand, it is true, but we are not without utterances plainly inspired by him, and authentic contemporaneous expositions of his opinions. We read, and occasionally quote, the *Saturday Review*. We have actually interviewed and reported the incarnate Henry Ward Beecher. And daily we receive and read and refute the messages which the personage in question daily delivers upon the fourth page of the *Tribune*. Thus it will be seen that we do virtually "interview the Devil," as the *Saturday Review* justly avers that we stand ready to do. Those little personal details of horns and hoofs and tail, which alone would be supplied by such an interview as that periodical suggests, would be interesting, no doubt, but they would add nothing to our practical knowledge. The natural curiosity which the Saturday Reviewers feel about these, his incidental appendages, must be postponed, we fear, until they do their own personal and posthumous interviewing with him.

To show the absurd misappreciation of "interviewing" in the British mind, we may observe that the *Saturday Review* proposes to import it into the British realms. This is well enough. But to what end? To let the British public know the opinion of the Queen and the Archbishop of Canterbury upon the *World's* account of the slums of London, or some such subject of transcendent moment? To give to the British public an easy and colloquial expression of the views of their statesmen, philosophers, divines, and tradesmen upon the uppermost questions of policy, religion, and finance? Not at all. Having got this benign and instructive custom naturalized, the *Saturday Review* would prostitute it to the scurvy purpose of drawing out "Mr. Ayrton." Just Heavens! Who is Ayrton, that public journals should be cumbered with him? Thus does "the eye see in anything what it has the means of seeing," and thus does the British mind degrade the last best gift of America to man.

CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKER.

From the Lancaster Express.

We notice that some of the Democratic newspapers, including those in Harrisburg and Lancaster, are up in arms against the selection by the Democratic members of the lower house of the Legislature of Samuel Josephs, of Philadelphia, as their candidate for Speaker of the House at the opening of the session in January. It appears that Josephs has been sending out circulars soliciting the votes of his fellow Democratic members for the place, not that there is any chance for his election, but that he may be recognized as the leader of the party in the House, and his personal influence thus be increased. These papers denounce him as "the prince of those professional legislators who make money by making laws," one who "hires votes and pays his hirelings in open day;" in short, he has been known in the Legislature heretofore as a corruptionist of the deepest dye, always ready to join the corrupt men among the Republicans in every scheme to plunder the treasury or put money in their own pockets.

It is alleged by the papers in question that B. B. Strang, of Tioga, who is declared to be the head and front of the Republican division of the corrupt ring last winter, will be the candidate of the Republican caucus for Speaker, and will undoubtedly be elected; and it is intimated that the object in making Mr. Josephs the Democratic candidate is to allow the Republicans to escape from the odium that would naturally attach to the choice of such a man as Strang, by showing that the Democratic candidate was equally if not more dishonest and corrupt, and thus deprive the Democratic party of the political capital they would otherwise be able to make out of the bad conduct of the Republicans.

It is no doubt true that the corruptionists in both parties would regard it as a great point gained to have the opposite party, as well as their own, committed and put upon the record as sanctioning the various rascally schemes of plunder which rogues in and out of the Legislature are constantly concocting, and we must acknowledge that the Democratic newspapers which protest against the adoption of a course on the part of their members, which would lend countenance to the worst and most assailable acts of their political adversaries, deserve credit, and are pursuing a policy the best calculated of all others to strengthen their party.

In the Republican party also, no less than in the Democratic, its worst enemies, who will surely lead it to destruction if they succeed in their projects, are those of its own household, who would organize the Legislature in such a way as to proclaim by actions, speaking louder than any words, that corruption is triumphant, and plundering the public treasury for private benefit to be the order of the day. Let the Republican press throughout the State show itself no less jealous of the honor and integrity of their party than their political opponents are of theirs—sounding the alarm against all such corrupt schemes as have disgraced the record of recent sessions of the Legislature—with their authors and supporters—and their voice will be heeded and the party saved. The Republican party of Pennsylvania has not so great a preponderance of numbers over its Democratic competitor that it can afford to allow itself to be committed in favor of legislative extravagance, corruption, and general disregard of the interests and wishes of the people, especially after the Democratic party, taking warning by and avoiding our errors, shall present itself before the people as the champion of honest legislation, and shall give evidence of its sincerity by refusing to recognize as its candidates men who have heretofore been identified with corrupt measures and schemes.

THE COAL QUESTION AND THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Very soon after Congress meets it will be called upon to take into consideration the popular grievance in regard to coal. New England, New York, and New Jersey are at issue with a few mining and railroad corporations who, by keeping the market at an exorbitant rate, are able to obstruct industries, and to add another to the many ills which the poor have to bear. Where the duty of our representatives lies is clear. The question is whether they will allow themselves to be overridden by those corporations, and induced to refuse a measure of justice imperatively demanded. The case is a peculiarly hard one from a double point of view. New England, New Jersey, and this State depend necessarily for their anthracite coal upon the mines of Pennsylvania. But the same capitalized influence controlling both mines and the railroads by which their product is distributed, the price to consumers is kept by its action at a rate which constitutes a severe burden. At the same time the Atlantic coast, which has within reach a supply of bituminous coal, at a reasonable first cost, is deprived of that supply by a tax which is at once impolitic and unjust. The tax is upheld that the mines may charge for the coal an unfair price, and that the railroads may grow richer by carrying it at charges which are beyond all reason.

The producing cost of a ton at the pit's mouth (say at Mauch Chunk) is about $1·85, to which may be added a few cents more for commission and so forth. The New Jersey Central Railroad charges $3 a ton for freight to Elizabeth, making the total cost there about $5. But the cargo price at Elizabeth is, or was a few days ago, $8·50 a ton for lump, stove, and steamer coal. We see here the enormous profits gained by the mining and railway companies, and the consequent hardship inflicted upon the public. Of course the Atlantic coast, which asks for the use of Nova Scotia coal, but is denied, fares much worse, on account of its greater distance from the mines. And the example given applies to the Reading Railroad also, which charges $2·58 a ton for the ninety miles between Port Carbon and Port Richmond. On the other hand, the Ohio and Baltimore Road, a much more expensive one as to working, from the steepness of its grades, carries coal from Cumberland to Locust Point, more than double the distance of that between Ports Carbon and Richmond, for $2·50.

The mining corporations have been enabled to produce these results by a system of regulating the market and by producing strikes, suspensions, and every possible means of alarming the public, and the railroads have abetted them. Not only have they done this, but by studious misrepresentations both have created the impression that the supply was unequal to the demand, and that prices must still go higher. The consumers, however, or all of them who could do so, refused to "lay in stocks" in obedience to these alarmist cries, and the truth becomes understood that only is the supply equal to, but largely in excess of popular requirements. It is to be hoped that this abstinence from purchase will be persisted in. There seems, indeed, no reason why, in a very large number of cases, the system of laying up the winter's supply may not altogether cease. At all events, the time has come when Congress must look the matter square in the face, and see how far it is justified in preserving a tax on Nova Scotia coal, which injures the iron manufactures of the Atlantic seaboard, which operates with unfair preference in favor of the Pennsylvania iron manufacturer, and which enables the coal interests to impose upon the poor, and obstructs every industry which depends upon coal for its working. The railroad monopolies and the miners, who sustain each other in opposing the repeal of the duty on foreign bituminous coal, must be brought to reason.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MEMORIAL MISSION
OF THE
NOW REUNITED
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BETHANY,
CORNER TWENTY-SECOND AND SHIPPEN STS.
FAIR
FOR THE SALE OF
USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES,
FOR
CHRISTMAS GIFTS,
TO BE HELD IN
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
Commencing DECEMBER 9, at 4 P. M., and Closing DECEMBER 14, at 10 P. M.

Our citizens are requested to bear this in mind in arranging for the Holidays.
Also, a series of MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS in connection with the Fair.

CONTRIBUTIONS,
Either Money or Goods, solicited. May be sent to the rooms of the Executive Committee, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. 12 2

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
YOUNG FOLKS SERIES.
AFTERNOON LECTURES,
BY PAUL B. DU CHAILLU.

T. B. PUGH takes great pleasure in announcing to the YOUNG FOLKS of Philadelphia that Mr. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, the famous African explorer, whose adventures in Equatorial Africa have given so much delight to the youthful student of History, will give a series of three Lectures, in day time, as follows:—
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 11, "UNDER THE EQUATOR."
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 15, "AMONG THE CANNIBALS."
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 18, "LOST IN THE JUNGLES."

The Lectures will be illustrated with immense paintings, hunting implements, weapons of warfare, and other attractive novelties. Mr. Du Chailu will appear on one of these occasions in the identical costume worn by him in his travels.
Mr. Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra will discourse appropriate music previous to each Lecture.
Admission to each Lecture.....25 cents
Reserved seats (extra).....25 cents
Tickets (with reserved seats) for Series.....$1·00
Doors open at 2; Lecture at 3 o'clock.
The sale of tickets will commence on Monday morning, December 6, at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, at 9 o'clock. 12 2 2t

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
MARK TWAIN,
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7.
SUBJECT:—"OUR FELLOW SAVAGES OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS."

Dec. 9—DE CORDOVA.
"WHIFFIN VS. SNIFFIN,"
(Breach of Promise of Marriage).
Dec. 16—WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at GOULD'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lectures.
Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8.
Orchestral Prelude at 7½ o'clock. 11 4

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6,
Subject—"CIRCUMSTANCES."
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13,
Subject—"HABIT."
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Subject not yet announced,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1.
HORACE GREELEY,
"THE WOMAN QUESTION,"
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22.

Tickets for these Lectures for sale at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street. Reserved Seats in Parquet Circle and Balcony, 75c.; Stage Tickets, Standing Tickets, and Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50c. 12 2 3t

☞ STEREOPTICON EXHIBITIONS
OF
CALIFORNIA AND THE YO-SEMITE VALLEY,
BY T. CLARKSON TAYLOR.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8. Subject—CALIFORNIA AND THE PLAINS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. Subject—CALIFORNIA AND THE YO-SEMITE VALLEY.
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MONDAY EVENING, December 6.
TUESDAY " " 7.
MONDAY " " 13.
TUESDAY " " 14.
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Single Lecture, 75c. Tickets at the hall. 11 30 tf

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CLOTHS FOR LADIES' SUITS.
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VELVETEENS. [11 9 1mrp
FUR BACK BEAVERS.

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We are daily receiving from the present large Auction Sales in New York, Fine Foreign Woollens at less than one half their value.
Black Beavers at $2·50.
Black Beavers, very good, at $3·00.
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Black Beavers, finest, at $5·50.
Chinchillas, Blue Beavers, Caracullas, Astrachans, Waterproofs, Velveteens, Etc.
50 pieces All-wool Cassimeres at 85c.
50 " " " 90c.
50 " " " 95c.
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Plaid Cassimeres, Meltons, Fur Beavers, and the novelties for Gentlemen's Wear.
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11 5tuths2m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET

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JAMES & LEE,
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SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving new styles of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
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And all styles of goods adapted to Men's and Boys wear. [3 23 s
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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Undershirts and Drawers.
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All the best domestic makes.
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IMPORTANT
GENTLEMEN WILL FIND AT
T. L. Jacobs & Co.'s,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,
a large and well-selected stock of red and white Shaker Flannel, Merino, and Canton Flannel Undershirts and Drawers, British super-stout Half Hose, Fine Dress Shirts for men and boys, Collars, Ties, Gravats, and Bows, and a general and complete assortment of Furnishing Goods of superior quality, at the lowest rates. Every article warranted to be as represented, and straightforward, fair dealing carefully adhered to. 11 17 2mrp

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Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
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China,
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Special Attractions in Holiday Goods.
RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 8 6p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT that science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Board of State Charities, appointed by the Governor, under the act of Assembly, passed at the last session of the Legislature, to examine into and supervise the administration of all charitable institutions receiving aid from the State, as also our county prisons and almshouses, met in this city yesterday. The following members were present:—Thomas L. Kane, President; Hon. Wilmer Worthington, Secretary and Executive Officer; Members—Hon. J. Dawson Coleman and George L. Harrison, Esq. Absent—Hon. F. B. Penniman, on account of sickness, and the successor to Hon. Wilmer Worthington, who has not yet been appointed. A resolution was adopted that, in accordance with the act of Assembly, the board meet hereafter at Harrisburg, on the first Wednesday of March, June, September, and December. Another resolution was passed directing the secretary to procure a list of the charitable institutions in the State over which the board has control. The president notified the board that apartments would be assigned the board for business purposes in the State buildings, at Harrisburg. Arrangements were made for a visit to the various institutions in and about Philadelphia during the coming week, when the board adjourned.

—General Alexander Tate, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Hayti, is in this city, and last evening was taken to the Union League by Thomas Webster and Charles R. Corson, Esqs. General Tate remained in the building until a late hour, during which time he was introduced to many of the members of the League, and shown all over the house.

—Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, Thomas Haslan, a weaver, residing at No. 2309 Simes street, while laboring under a fit of insanity, made an attack upon his wife with a hatchet, inflicting a serious wound in her forehead. After perpetrating the act he inflicted a dangerous wound on his throat with a razor. His injuries are considered to be of a serious character. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 123¼.

—The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $1,079,403.

—Almost the entire Republican ticket has been elected in Mississippi.

—A loan is said to have been obtained in Europe for the Southern Pacific Railroad.

—A number of appointments were made in the Philadelphia Custom House yesterday.

—M. D. Chaplin, an attorney, was burned to death in a fire at Lewiston, Maine, yesterday morning.

—A filibustering party is reported to have been landed by the steamer Teazer in the Bay of Nipe, and to have reached the interior of Cuba in safety.

—A resolution asking Congress to remove all disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment has passed both branches of the Tennessee Legislature.

—Chief Justice Cartter, of Washington, who is a stockholder in the Second National Bank, announces that he means to hold the directors personally responsible, under the National Banking act, for his losses.

Foreign Affairs.

—Portugal purposes laying an Atlantic cable.

—Full time is again being made by the Lancashire cotton mills.

—General Ignatieff is the new Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

—Yesterday was the anniversary of Baudin's death, but, contrary to expectation, no disturbances occurred in Paris.

—H. B. M. steamer Monarch is ready to sail with Mr. Peabody's remains, and awaits for a few days the arrival of the rest of the fleet.

—A pre-synodal conference was held in Rome yesterday, the Papal allocution delivered, and the officers of the Œcumenical Council sworn in.

—Rochefort, yesterday, amid cheers, cries of derision and disapproval, demanded, in the Corps Legislatif, a guard for the hall for the protection of members.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vanderbilt's New Depot.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

In his project of erecting a new and immense depot on Fourth avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-fifth streets, Commodore Vanderbilt has hit the idea of many a man who had not the means of embodying it. It is calculated that the new building will be finished in about one year's time, and it will give accommodation to all the trains on the Harlem Railroad, the New Haven Railroad, and the Hudson River and New York Central. Including local and express trains, about one hundred daily are run by these roads. All of them are to make their headquarters at this depot, which will connect with various car and stage lines carrying passengers down town and to the hotels. You can have some idea of the extent of the affair when I say that it is to be a little less than seven hundred feet long and a little less than two hundred and fifty feet wide. A new street is to be cut along the east side of the building from Forty-second to Forty-fifth street, and sixty feet in width. Upon the new street the grand *depot* is to have its principal frontage, although the end facing on Forty-second street will furnish a handsome entrance by itself for the trains of the New Haven Road. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of offices and entrances, however, the travellers will find themselves in a vast car house about one hundred and twenty thousand feet square. A road is to be built to connect the Hudson River and Harlem roads at some point above Harlem, and a charter for a company to build such a road has already been granted. I presume—but I do not know, and would not on any account create the impression that I speak authoritatively—that when the new *depot* is finished the Commodore will provide a free feed, with his usual liberality. If so, of course he will engage the services of Captain De Gorot, who is presumed fully to understand the palates of distinguished citizens in general and of newspaper men in particular.

Fashions.

It is not often that I have anything to say in regard to the fashions, for the simple reason that I know very little about them, and whatever I *do* write must come to me second-hand. Some very beautiful and expensive dresses yesterday came under my observation, however, and you shall hear what they were like. One carriage dress was of black silk made short and trimmed with broad biases of velvet on the skirt. The sleeves were circular and large and half formed the back of the garment. Another one was of green silk, made *en panier*, and very voluminously bunched. A third was a dinner dress of pink moire antique over a white satin petticoat. The sleeves were quite short, the trimmings of Valenciennes, the corsage low, and amidst the laces of the skirt, in careless elaboration, was trailed a wild vine interstiched with roses. A fourth was of coral-colored silk trimmed with point lace and valued at twenty-three hundred dollars. These arrivals were the very latest from the headquarters of fashion. It is understood that for the remainder of the winter Eugenie will issue no further bulletins.

Rolled on a Bucket.

Such were the means applied for the resuscitation of Mr. Hugh McDermott, who a short time ago arrived in this city from Scotland. When he first came here Mr. McDermott was a sober, industrious, and happy man. He had a nice little wife in bonny Dundee, and had come hither to provide a home for her. That home he had found in Indianapolis, and having found it, sent enough money to his wife to enable her to join him. She did so; he met her in this city, and the two spent all day and every day in hunting up materials for housekeeping. They proceeded very amicably until the sixth day, when Mrs. McDermott was suddenly missing. If Mr. McDermott believed in anything it was his wife. It never occurred to him, in the dimmest shadow of suspicion, that she could prove unfaithful to him. At last, however, the truth flashed out; she *had* proved unfaithful, and ran away with some other man. Of course in this strait McDermott saw only one resource — to get drunk and commit suicide. He did the one, and prepared to do the other by throwing himself overboard from a Hoboken ferry boat. "Well, here goes!" were the last words he was heard to exclaim, and the next moment he was in the water, whence he was immediately fished. He was then taken into the ladies' cabin and rolled on a bucket until consciousness returned. Of course, upon reviving he was taken to the nearest police station, a remedy for woes like his which, even in the most aggravated cases, has never been known to fail. Ah! woman, if I had the invention of a purgatory for you, it should be one that would never let you out. You have harassed man for too many thousand years already to deserve any temporary penance.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *Hunted Down* will be performed this evening, with the very amusing comedy of *The Jacobite*.

There will be a children's matinee to-day, when *Bo'd Jack the Giant Killer* will be presented.

On Monday evening the theatre will be closed for the purpose of giving a full rehearsal to the new drama of *Patrice; or, the White Woman of Wicklow*, which will be brought out on Tuesday with new scenery and appointments.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be represented this afternoon and evening.

On Monday Miss Bateman will appear as "Mary Warner."

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *The Wonder* and the drama of *The Seven Clerks* will be performed this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an attractive programme will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of amusing burlesques will be performed this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give magical performances at the Assembly Building this afternoon and evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee to-day at Musical Fund Hall.

JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., will lecture at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening next, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject—"Circumstances."

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The next lecturer will be Mark Twain, who will apppear on December 7.

Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu, on Saturday afternoon, December 11, will deliver the first of the "Young Folks' Series." The subject will be "Under the Equator."

T. CLARESON TAYLOR will lecture on "California and the Yo-Semite Valley," at the hall of the Mercantile Library, on Tenth street, above Chesnut, on Wednesday and Friday evenings, December 8 and 10. The lecture will be illustrated with magnificent stereopticon views.

PROFESSOR BLOT is now delivering an interesting course of lectures on cookery, at the Assembly Building.

The French Radical.

We quote from the *Pall Mall Gazette* the following article, by an intelligent correspondent of that paper:—

The general public are strongly inclined to attribute all the manifestations of modern Radicalism to the great French Revolution. This is incorrect both as a question of time and origin. The *role* of France was here, as in almost everything else, simply that of a great popularizer; and the Revolution was itself a production, not a producer, of Radicalism. The Revolution would have been impossible, had not the tendencies both of religious and governmental Radicalism been largely diffused already amongst the French; whereas social Radicalism is in one sense prior, in the other posterior, to the Revolution, during which there were only a few attempts to advance what is now understood by socialistic or communistic reforms. Firstly, it is well known that there were two very distinct revolutions—that of '89 and that of '93—in the former of which no communistic attempts could have attained any popularity, for it was a revolution against authority only, not against individualism. Robespierre and Saint-Just were, indeed, strongly inclined towards communistic principles; the "Fragments" of Saint-Just prove that he was a decided partisan of the "Agrarian Law;" but all this did not prevent the convention from decreeing capital punishment for the simple proposal of introducing this law. All that was done in the way of attack on the principle of property consisted of a few desultory and partial measures issued under the desperate pressure of an armed mob.

The first thoroughly communistic attempt was made under the Directory, and is known as the Conjuration de Babeuf. Yet even this attempt was but a coarse materialization of doctrines elaborated before the Revolution in Morelly's "Code de la Nature." Under the Consulate, the Empire, and the Restoration there was no display of communistic doctrines at all, and it is not till the time of the July Revolution that we see them not only well established but forming three different schools, with disciples spread over the whole of Europe. The first and most popular of these was still the school of Babeuf, revived by one of his old adepts, Buonarotti, who succeeded in escaping prosecution, hid himself for many years in Switzerland and Belgium, returned to France at the fall of the Bourbons, and established a secret society called the "Democratic Carbonari," where thousands of working men listened to the descendant of the celebrated Florentine master. This school, although less known now, was the most influential then, for it acted immediately on the mass of the people; and France, having at that time a great number of German working men, communicated to them, through Buonarotti, the first notions which produced afterwards the so-called Social-Democrat movement in Germany. The two other schools were those of Saint Simon and Charles Fourier.

The Conjuration of Babeuf was not only the first, but the only tolerably consistent modern attempt at social reform in France. None of the subsequent French Socialists differ substantially from Babeuf, while the less coarse and seemingly more elaborated forms in which they cast their doctrines make them only less intelligible and less practicable, not less communistic. Some of them endeavor to repudiate the name of Communists, and to gain for themselves what is thought the less objectionable name of Socialists; but none of them, except Fourier, have a right to do so, as their doctrines equally lead to the abolition of individual property. On the other hand, the doctrines of Babeuf are highly interesting as showing the stagnancy of Communism; its arguments, and even the forms of their expression, differing only very slightly over a period of several hundreds of years. I have intentionally quoted in my second letter a few lines from the doctrines of the Taborites to enable the reader to compare them with doctrines which are four centuries older, and have been displayed in the "Manifeste des Egaux" and other documents referring to the Conjuration of Babeuf.

"Men are equal. . . . We propose henceforth to live and die equal as we were born; we want *real* equality or death. . . . We gave everything for it; *nous sommes tous a faire table rase pour nous en tenir a ile seule.* Perish all the arts, if it is necessary, to perpetuate equality amongst us. . . . The agrarian law was but a sudden desire of a few unprincipled soldiers, and of *quelques peuplades* moved by their instinct rather than by their reason. We claim something more sublime and more equitable: *le bien commun ou la communaute des biens.* . . . The soil belongs to nobody in particular. its fruits belong to all. We cannot longer suffer that the great majority of men should work and sweat in the service and for the pleasure of a small minority. . . . Let there be no longer any other difference between human beings than that of age and sex. As all have the same faculties and the same needs, there must be for all the same education and the same food. They are contented with the same sun and air; why, then, should not the same portion and the same quality of food be sufficient for each of them? . . . The aim of this insurrection is to re-establish liberty, equality, and the general happiness (*bonheur commun*). . . . Every opposition to the insurrection will be immediately quelled by force, and opponents exterminated. . . . The people will rest only when the destruction of tyrannic government is completed. . . . At the end of the insurrection, the poor citizens who are now badly lodged shall not return to their lodgings. All that is wanted to furnish *avec aisance* the lodgings of the *vans culottes* shall be taken from the rich. . . . The great national community keeps all its members *dans une egale et honnete mediocrite.* . . . All the members of the community shall labour in agriculture or some useful art according to individual capacities. . . . The community guarantees to each of its members a healthy, commodious, and cleanly furnished lodging; working as well as holiday dresses, linen and woollen, according to the national costume; washing, light, and fuel; sufficient quantity of food in bread, beef, poultry, fish, eggs, butter and oil, wine and other drinks, according to the different habits of the provinces; vegetables, and fruits, spices, and all other things *dont la reunion constitue une mediocre et fruqale aisance;* and finally medical attendance."

To this must be added that the whole country was to be divided into zones for different kinds of culture; that no communication with foreign countries was to be allowed; that elected magistrates were to preside over the collection as well as the distribution of all national products; and that the authorities were to have full means for keeping the entire country under the new regime by the simple expedient of withholding provisions from refractory districts.

Whatever we may think of the wisdom or the practicability of this social scheme, scarcely anybody will deny its intelligibility; and this must be accounted a great merit, for no subsequent school could claim anything of the kind. Saint Simon, for instance, started from the point of view that men ought to love one another; that a new religion is to direct people towards improvement; that they must have a "living law" in the person of a Pope of humanity; that the whole of society is to be divided into savants, artistes, and industriels, whose works are to be remunerated on the principle, "To each according to his capacity, to each capacity according to its works." And the whole theory is entangled in such a maze of pagan mysticism and ceremonial that no normal mind could ever realize to itself the true sense of a doctrine the interpretation of which finally led to a schism between its two representativas, Enfantin and Bazard.

The founder of another not less celebrated school, Charles Fourier, discovered in mankind a "passionate attraction" which regulates the social world, like the principle of attraction which governs the physical world. The first thing then was to give full play to all human passions, otherwise the law of attraction could not act freely. These passions cannot be wrong in themselves, for they come from God; if they are wrong now it is only through the hampering influence of existing social arrangements. On this principle of attraction people were to unite themselves in groups of seven or nine members, every twenty-four to thirty-two groups forming a series, which had again to combine themselves into *phalanges* consisting of 1500—1800 members. The phalange was to live in a *phalanstere*, where everything was to be in common except the lodging of each family. The remuneration of work was so calculated as to give 4-12ths of the products to capital, 5-12ths to labor, and 3-12ths to talent, useful work being always more highly rated than the ornamental and the pleasing. The great artistes, however, the most celebrated industriels, and the most illustrious savants were not to be included in this scale of remuneration. They had to receive their reward in what was to be established as the great metropolis of the world, where the representatives of all the phalanges, amounting to some thing like half a million, had to assemble. Senseless as the foundation of this scheme will appear to English minds, it must be said that in its details the system of Fourier gives a few practical hints which may possibly be adopted some day in France, especially as regards the public education of children and associated cultivation of minutely divided land. The greatest merit, however, of Fourier, as well as of his chief follower, M. Victor Considerant, was that they never proposed to employ in the advocacy of their doctrines any other means than a peaceful propaganda; and that is, perhaps, one of the reasons why certain traces of Fourier's doctrines remain still alive in Europe as well as in America without having ever injured any of the interests of society at large.

These are the most important French schools, the secondary ones being those of MM. Cabet, Leroux, and Louis Blanc. It would tire the reader to enter into greater details respecting theories which vary but slightly from those already mentioned. M. Pierre Leroux, for instance, introduces as a basis of society the *triade*, which consists of three human beings representing respectively *la sensation, le sentiment*, and *la connaissance*. This triade underlies everything, from the simple atelier up to the Assemblee Nationale. The formula of remuneration is also triple:—"A chacun suivant sa capacite, a chacun suivant son travail, a chacun suivant ses besoins." A development of this arrangement may be found by those whom it interests in the "Projet de Constitution Democratique et Sociale." The doctrines of M. Cabet are expounded in his "Voyage en Icarie," which is simply an imitation of the work of Sir Thomas More. The author himself acknowledges his prototype, and says he selected the form of romance as more seductive to women, who are always the best medium for the diffusion of popular notions; and, the better to act upon the female mind, he changes the rude seaman of the "Utopia" into a most attractive English lord travelling in the Icarian Republic, the organization of which is the ideal of M. Cabet. The merit of this system consists, as in the case of Babeuf, in its simplicity. The most radical communism is expounded in a way perfectly intelligible to everybody. The author does not pretend to any innovations, and only suggests in another work that as regards the practical adaptation of his system certain transitory steps are advisable because an attempt at too abrupt a change would easily provoke great difficulties. Having failed to arrive in 1848 at an understanding with the Provisional Government as well as with the people, M. Cabet started with a few disciples to America, where his system was to be put into practice, and where it experienced a failure far beyond that which there befel the theories of Owen and Fourier.

Of M. Louis Blanc, who is still alive and living in this country, I hesitate to express any personal opinion. The reader may find his theory in a little book called "Organisation du Travail," and a still more compact exposition of the foundation of this theory is to be found on page 109 of his "Historical Revelations" inscribed to Lord Normanby. His formula is, in opposition to his predecessor, "From every man according to his faculties; to every man (within the limits of the resources of the community) according to his wants." Many objected that by this formula the most gifted men would be forced to spend the whole of their life in supporting incapables, and even idiots; but still the theory had a considerable success amongst Parisian workingmen some twenty years ago. Yet the opinion of thinking men of his own country was opposed to it. Here is the opinion of one of them:—

"M. Blanc would be greatly surprised if any one were to show him the perpetual mixture he makes in his book of the most opposite principles of authority and right, of property and communism, of aristocracy and equality, of labor and capital, of interest and self-denial, of liberty and dictatorship, of free inquiry and religious faith. * * * M. Blanc, placed on the confines of democracy and socialism, one degree lower than the republic, two degrees under M. Barrot, three under M. Thiers, is —notwithstanding all he may say and do—a descendant in the fourth generation of M. Guizot, a doctrinaire."—(Proudhon, "Systeme de Contradictions Economiques." Vol. I, 226.)

There exists amongst Frenchmen a conviction of some special logical qualification of the French mind, a conviction which is fully shared by M. Louis Blanc, and which he has lately made in the *Temps* a basis of a criticism of a leading article of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. This conviction seems not to be generally shared by Englishmen, who suppose that the amount of logical power is pretty equal amongst equally civilized people. But, at all events, nobody who has read the works of Proudhon will deny to him the possession of this power in the high degree claimed by Frenchmen in general. And those who have not read his work should do so, or at least the one just quoted. It is not always easy reading, for Proudhon is full of German philosophy, and more especially of Hegel; but nowhere else can the reader find a better exposition and refutation of communism; and this not by a defender of existing social arrangements, but by a man who declared property to be robbery. He attacks the present state of things, but he despises the innovators.

"Les sujets formes par les soins du communisme n'auront plus besoin de parler, de penser ni d'agir; ce seront des huitres attachees cote a cote, sans activite ni sentiment, sur le rocher . . . de la fraternite. A quel degre d'abaissement intellectuel faut-il que nous soyons parvenus, pour que la critique se croie obligee, en l'an 1849, de remuer tout ce fumier! . . . Loin de moi, communistes! votre presence m'est une puanteur, et votre vue me degoute."—*Ibid*, Vol. II, p. 267-271.

Proudhon should certainly be one of the first to be considered in reviewing modern radicals; but I abstain because, in the first place, I hold it an offense to his memory to speak of him, in a few lines, in a country where he is almost unknown; and, in the second place, because the whole work of his life was one of criticism, not one of organization or reconstruction of society. And it is only this last category of radicals which I had in view in these letters.

—*Le Petit Journal* gives some particulars of the quantity of meat consumed in Paris throughout the year. It averages seventy-five kilogrammes a year to each inhabitant. In this figure neither poultry, pork, game, nor even horse-flesh (the sale of which is increasing) is included. The French departments chiefly supply this large demand, but the meat passes through a number of intermediate hands before reaching the butchers, so that the price is very high. In consequence of this a society has been formed which is to make purchases at the centres of production. It will bring the cattle to the great market of La Villette, and when they are slaughtered it will retail the meat at counters established in different parts of Paris. It expects on the lowest calculation a profit of eight million francs, while selling the meat to families several centimes cheaper than the usual quotation.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7:08	MOON SETS	6:09
SUN SETS	4:33	HIGH WATER	3:04

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Br. barque Providence, Coalfleet, Hamburg, C. C. Van Horn.

Barque Augusta C. Small, O'Brien, Cienfuegos, S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Zavalla Williams, Williams, St. John, P. R., John Mason & Co.

Schr Alexander McKenzie, McKenzie, Ragged Island, N. S., Kennedy, Stairs & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Br. barque Cerealia, McMurray, from London Aug. 28, with mdse. to C. F. & G. G. Lennig. Was 91 days to the Capes; had very heavy gales from Oct. 27 to Nov. 28th. Nov. 17, experienced a heavy gale from the south, and shipped a heavy sea, which carried away long boat and pinnace, stove in fore house, broke foretopgallant rails and bulwarks.

Schr S. C. Fithian, Taft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, cleared yesterday for Savannah:—George Rutherford; Geo. S. Adler; Miss Margaret Donnell; Miss Fannie Donnell; Miss H. Raigue; Mrs. A. C. Maffitt and two daughters; S. P. Darlington; F. J. Darlington; Wm. J. Shields and wife; J. Riley; Henry Vehmeyer; Mrs. McAffey and six children; S. Heward; Frank L. Whittaker; Stacy B. Borring; John Mellinger; John Floyd; Perry Floyd; Miss Amanda Roberts.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Dec. 4.—Ten boats left here this morning, as follows:—

Consolidated Co. No. 7, J. P. Haas, Tiger, and Young Charles, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Charlie and Carrie, with flint to Baeder, Adamson & Co.

Lizzie and Laura, with flint, for Trenton, N. J.

Young Edward, with lumber.

J. T. Sutton, C. R. McConkey, and Lydia, with poplar wood to Manayunk Pulp Works.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 3.—Only two barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

D. Megann, with hay, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 3.—No tow will leave to-night eastward.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 4.—The barge S. A. Clark, with coal for New York, will leave to-day.

About 12 barges will leave here in the tow for Baltimore to-day, to return, coal-laden. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Refondo, Biegen, 28 days from Bristol, Eng., at anchor in the lower bay, New York, has been ordered to Philadelphia.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, from New York for Philadelphia, at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, during a thick snow squall, collided with the monitor Miantonomoh, which was anchored off the Battery, and was so severely damaged that she sunk shortly after, a little above Robbins' Reef. The crew were saved.

Brig Isabel Beurman, Kennard, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 30th ult.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, for New York, was loading at Milk River 15th ult.

Schrs H. E. Martin, Weeks, and J. V. Wellington, Snow, from Boston; Lizzie Evans, Myhan, from Providence; and Nellie Mowe, Tarlton, from Eastport, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 2d inst.

Schrs Western Star, Crowell, hence for Boston, and Lyndon, Raupach, do. for Eastport, at Holmes' Hole P.M. 30th ult.

Schr John Stockham, Price, hence, at Lynn 30th ult.

Schr Alice G. Grace has been discharged at Edgartown, and is to be taken to Holmes' Hole and put upon the railway for repairs.

Schr Mary E. Staples, Dinsmore, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 30th ult.

Schrs Antecedent, Pendleton, from Portland, Conn.; J. G. Cogswell, Sweet, from New Haven; and H. N. Miller, Jones, from do., all for Philadelphia, at New York 2d inst.

Schrs Adelaide and Reading RR. No. 61, hence, at Washington, D. C., 2d inst.

Schr Somerville, hence for Boston, before reported ashore on the Romer, has got off and proceeded.

Schr F. B. Baird, Ireland, at Charleston 2d inst. from New York.

Schrs Cerro Gordo, hence; Wm. Walter, E. A. Bartle, and S. W. Magee, all from Boston for Philadelphia, at New London 1st inst.

Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, hence, at Salem 30th ultimo.

Schrs Francis Edwards, West, and Rachel S. Miller, Corson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 1st inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the first class iron buoy on Bulwark Ledge, or Ced Rock, entrance to Portland Harbor, Me., having broken adrift from its moorings, a spar buoy, with corresponding marks, has been placed to mark that danger until further notice.

The Buoys that had drifted or were lost from their moorings on Alden's Rock Eastern Hue and Cry, and Taylor's Reef, have all been replaced.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

Portland, Nov. 30, 1869.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.

THE FINEST QUALITIES.

The Most Reasonable Prices.

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Thompson Black's Son & Co.,

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AND

Seventeenth and Arch Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Invite attention to their stock of

FINE TEAS AND COFFEES,

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And all rare and choice articles pertaining to a

Family Grocery Store,

Which can be obtained here or abroad.

Particular attention is paid to the careful selection of FINE TEAS of every description, and with the facilities at their command, they are prepared to furnish every variety of goods, of the very best qualities, at the lowest prices. [12 2 thstu1m

They endeavor to conduct their business on such principles as they trust will merit the approoation of all who may favor them with their custom.

BUY THE BEST. QUINTON TOMATOES FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

CANS LARGE AND FULL.

The finest in quality and style ever offered.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

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WHOLESALE AGENCY,

No. 45 NORTH WATER STREET.

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A LARGE VARIETY OF

New Goods,

Suitable for the Season, just received.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

Y. P. M. Sharpens the Appetite.

Y. P. M. Makes the Weak Robust.

Y. P. M. Adds to the term of Life.

Y. P. M. Is Unadulterated.

Y. P. M. Is superior for Mince Meat.

Y. P. M. Makes Best Whisky Punch.

Y. P. M. Cures Dyspepsia.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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THIS (Saturday) NIGHT, DOUBLE BILL.
MISS LAURA KEENE
and the whole company in two dramas.
HUNTED DOWN;
OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH,
as played for weeks to crowed houses.
And the Comic Drama, second time in years,
THE JACOBITE.
THE THEATRE WILL BE CLOSED
ON MONDAY NIGHT,
in order to have a full night rehearsal of the novel effects and new scenery of the new drama, in 5 acts, entitled
PATRICE,
which will be produced on
TUESDAY EVENING.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¼ to 8.—THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 4, will be produced the great dramatization of Mrs. H. B. Stowe's world-famed Novel,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN;
OR, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON.
In order to accommodate families an
UNCLE TOM MATINEE WILL BE GIVEN.
THIS SATURDAY.
AN UNCLE TOM MATINEE.
Doors open at 1½, commence at 2 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6,
MISS BATEMAN AS MARY WARNER.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
DOUBLE BILL SATURDAY NIGHT.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 4,
THE WONDER.
Mrs. JOHN DREW as.....Donna Violanti
Aided by the Full Company.
To conclude with great Drama of
THE SEVEN CLERKS;
OR, THE THREE THIEVES
AND THE DENOUNCER.
MONDAY—THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY EVENING—RITA PERCY, Great Statuesque Artiste, the Perfection of Art; MISS EVA BRENT, the Queen of Song; Mad'll DE ROSA.
LA FETE CALAIS, THE GREEK SLAVE, ETC.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique)
Animated Brilliant Audiences Nightly.
THIS EVENING and Continue Every Night.
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
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An Extraordinary New Programme This Week.
Engagement of the Artist, Mr. FRANK KENT, from San Francisco Minstrels, Broadway, New York.
First Week—Burlesque—The Thieves.
First Week—Great Railroad Explosion.
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OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUE
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—WINTER TERM will begin MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870. Names of New Pupils should be entered BEFORE THE 15TH OF DECEMBER.
There are a few vacancies which may be filled by making early application at the office. [12 1 14t
No. 1024 WALNUT STREET.

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MAGIC, VENTRILOQUISM, CANARIES, AND BURLESQUE MINSTRELS.
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The Society is now ready to receive subscriptions at office of the Secretary, 1102 CHESNUT St. 11 9 tuths12t

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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1869.

☞ Although we issue a four-page supplement to-day, to satisfy the demands of our advertisers, our columns are still under a great pressure; but on our outside pages and in the supplement our readers will find a variety of entertaining reading matter.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

We publish to-day a lengthy and exhaustive article explanatory of the origin, character, and probable action of the Œcumenical Council, which is to assemble in Rome next week. This *resume* will prove deeply interesting to all who wish to obtain a correct idea of the most important religious movement of the century. The contemplated scope of action is so extensive, and the subjects likely to be discussed are so numerous, that all Christian sects will be directly or indirectly affected, and, in some countries, very deeply, by the proceedings about to transpire at the seat of Papal power. Pius IX, who has only maintained his temporal power by a desperate struggle and the aid of French bayonets, seems to have resolved to "pluck the flower safety from the nettle danger," and to have chosen the moment when his Italian opponents were most hopeful and aggressive for the boldest strike for a consolidation and extension of Pontifical dominion that has ever been made. Claiming that he represents on earth "the authority of God, the Father Almighty, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and of the Holy Apostles, Peter and Paul," he asks not merely that all avowed Catholics shall unite in devising measures to extend his sway, but that the dissevered branches connected with the Greek and Oriental Churches shall also return to the bosom of their mother Church, and that all Protestants shall surrender at discretion without even having an opportunity to explain or defend what he terms their "condemned errors." As a fitting counterpart to this grand scheme, a long series of extremist doctrines have been prepared, which the council is asked to approve so that the whole Catholic Church may be compelled to believe and applaud them.

Rome, in her palmiest days, never devised a more magnificent programme. If thoroughly successful, the rule of the Eternal City over civilized mankind in spiritual, as well as, to a large extent, temporal affairs, would be more firmly established than in any former period of the world's history. It is therefore not surprising that these extraordinary pretensions have already encountered much passive as well as active resistance. The Greek Church fails to respond to the proposals for reunion; the Oriental Churches will be but partially and poorly represented in the council; the bulk of the Protestants feel more inclined to widen than to close the breach made centuries ago; and the representatives of the more liberal branches of the Catholic Church are preparing to make a vigorous and determined resistance to the specially obnoxious features of the Papal Syllabus.

The deepest interest which Americans have in this convocation is that connected with the discussions of the specifications of errors in the syllabus. The council is asked to formally condemn various doctrines which constitute fundamental elements of our political system, and it is scarcely too much to say that our republican institutions are to be placed on trial. The Pope alleges that it is an error to assert that "the Church ought to be separated from the State, and the State from the Church;" that it is an error to assert that "it is no longer expedient that the Catholic religion shall be held as the only religion of the State, to the exclusion of all other modes of worship;" that it is an error to permit Protestants who reside in Catholic countries to "enjoy the public exercise of their own worship;" that it is an error to "hope for the eternal salvation of those who are in no manner in the true Church of Christ," or to regard Protestantism as "another form of the some Christian religion;" that it is an error to deny to the Church "the power of availing herself of force, or any direct or indirect temporal power;" that it is an error to permit the civil power to possess the entire direction of public schools, and an error for Catholics to approve or tolerate this system; that it is an error to consider a civil marriage or a marriage contract binding if the Catholic sacrament is excluded; that it is an error to deem revolts against legitimate princes allowable, or to sanction insurrections against tyranny; and an error to regard the civil power as paramount to the ecclesiastical in cases of dispute. But it is needless to continue these specifications, which our readers will find at length in another part of THE TELEGRAPH. They point ostensibly to the conclusion that if the Pope is right the whole civil framework of American society is radically wrong. Even in the very epoch in which Spain is bursting the trammels that for centuries have bound her, and establishing religious liberty, Italy asserting her claims to nationality and freedom, and when Protestant England is granting tardy justice, in religious matters, to Catholic Ireland, the Œcumenical Council is asked to grant a formal endorsement to the most extreme Papal doctrines that have ever been enunciated, and to incite Catholic princes and people to stamp out Protestantism by arbitrary methods which would have been disgraceful even in the dark ages. It will be curious to note how these reactionary doctrines are received. The future progress of Catholicism in the United States will depend, in a large degree, upon the judgment which the Church passes upon them, and we presume that a large portion of the American bishops will, therefore, act with the liberal members of the council.

ROCHEFORT AS A LEGISLATOR.

THE sensational character of French liberalism renders it more aggravating to the Imperialists, but in reality less dangerous and far easier to oppose with effect than if there were less sound and fury and a greater amount of real energy. Men like Rochefort, Victor Hugo, and other agitators are not content unless they are perpetually doing something to make people talk about them, and their conduct seems to indicate that they care less for the success of the principles they profess than they do for the applause that greets their sarcasms and witticisms. A French liberal would apparently prefer to say a sharp thing that would make people laugh at the Emperor and his system of government rather than, by holding his tongue, aid in promoting substantial reforms. The personalities in which Rochefort has been in the habit of indulging were undoubtedly very annoying, and the Emperor showed very plainly that he was annoyed by instituting proceedings against his tormentor. He has now, however, hit upon exactly the right way to deal with such men, and that is to let them severely alone. Rochefort's attacks on the Emperor gave huge delight to a very large class of Frenchmen, simply because they saw that Napoleon and his wife—especially his wife—showed themselves to be extremely sensitive to the ridicule heaped upon them.

Rochefort, however, has been permitted now to return to Paris, and to say pretty much what he pleases. On the strength of his popularity he has obtained his election to the Corps Legislatif, and his first act on taking his seat is a piece of sensationalism such as no real statesman would have indulged in. Yesterday he made the extraordinary demand that the National Guard be ordered to guard the Hall of the Corps Legislatif for the protection of the members; the meaning of which was that he feared attempts at intimidation on the part of the Imperial authorities. The demand caused an excitement, which was just what Rochefort wanted, and it excited the cheers of some of the opposition members, which was music to his ears. He certainly did not have the slightest expectation that his demands would be complied with, and the whole performance was but a specimen of the claptrap that makes French liberalism disreputable in the eyes of all thinking men. Bad as the Imperial Government may be, the French people very rightly prefer it to the rule of such men as Rochefort, and it is they who in reality are the firmest supporters of the empire, simply because they demonstrate every day how much it is to be preferred to what they have to offer in exchange for it.

A SIDE ISSUE.

"JUSTICE" writes to the *Morning Post* complaining that we were profoundly stupid in our comments yesterday upon the Cuban question, and that our assertion concerning the course of France in the Revolutionary War was "either an error or a deliberate falsehood." It was practically neither the one nor the other, as we are happy to inform "Justice." For centuries preceding this period there was practically an uninterrupted warfare waged between France and England, the so-called periods of peace being at the best mere temporary truces. Such was the character of the relations between the two countries subsequent to the Peace of Paris, 1763. It is true that nominally hostilities were brought to a close by it, and did not again commence until after France had entered into a treaty of alliance with the revolting colonies. The first *material* assistance extended to the colonies, however, was the expedition commanded by Count Rochambeau, which did not arrive in this country until 1780, two years after the treaty of alliance, and the reopening of hostilities with Great Britain which immediately followed; although, previous to Rochambeau's arrival, a French fleet, under Admiral d'Estaing, had been cruising off our coast without much concert of action with our own leaders. But from the very outset of the troubles between the colonies and the mother country, the sympathies of the French Government and people were actively enlisted on the side of the colonies, and the final outbreak of the Revolution was owing in greater measure to the intrigues of the Duc de Choiseul, a leading French statesman, than to any other extraneous cause. To all intents and purposes, as far as France was concerned, the American Revolution was an insurrection instigated by the French ministry against a country with which they had been for years merely seeking a pretext for a quarrel, and an opportunity to strike a blow in the back. This view of the subject, of course, detracts much from the generosity and kindliness of the course of France, but it is, nevertheless, the only view which is warranted by the facts, as we find them recorded in history. But the whole subject is a side issue, and does not help the cause of those who would embroil the United States in a war with Spain, on behalf of the Cuban insurgents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SPECIAL BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING.
We have no Sham Discounts or Mock Auction Chicanery.
But we have the Best Style, Best Quality, and the Best Made Clothing in the city,
Which we guarantee (as we always do) to furnish to our customers at *lower prices* than are asked for the most commonplace goods at establishments which, ever and anon, Barnum-like, have a fresh *Wooley Dexter* to trot out, to captivate the (oftentimes) over-credulous public.
We invite investigation and a comparison of goods and prices with any house in the trade.
R. H. ADAMS,
11 4tf SEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ ORIENTAL AND BIBLE LANDS.
Do not fail to hear the
HON. ISRAEL S. DIEHL,
THE GREAT ORIENTAL TRAVELLER,
AT THE
SECOND REFORMED CHURCH,
SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE BROWN,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6,
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7,
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13,
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 14
Tickets for course (four lectures), $1.
Single lecture, 50 cents.
To be had at the door on the evening of lecture.
To add to the interest of the entertainment a choice selection of Music will be given by the Choir of the Church.
Commencing at 7½ o'clock. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.
For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ TO COUNTERACT
an opinion prevalent among some who have not tried us, that, because we are on Chestnut street and deal only in a class of clothing finer than ordinary Ready-made garments, our prices must be enormously high, we here publish a
LIST OF PRICES.

Light Weight Overcoats from $9 to $25.	Business Suits.
Black Beaver Overcoats $16, 18, 20, 25, 35.	Chesterfields $12 50
Chinchilla Overcoats, all colors, $20, 23, 25 28, 35.	Pants..... 3 00
Heavy Petersham Overcoats, $16, 20.	Vests..... 2 50
Youths' Overcoats from $7 to 25	Whole suit..... 20 00
Child's Overcoats from $4 50 to 25.	And all grades from $21 to 60.
Garibaldi Suit from $5 to 20.	Handsome Dress Suits.
Prince Imperial Suit from $6 to 25.	All black..... 25 to 65
Bismark Suit from $6 to 20.	Fine Tricots..... 33 to 45
And twenty other styles Gents' Wrappers, $5 to 35.	Swallow-Tail Dress Coats.
	Black Cloth..... $16 to 40
	Blue Cloth..... 25 to 35
	Boys' Jackets..... 4 50
	Boys' Pants..... 2 50
	Whole suit..... $8 00
	And all grades up to $22
	Metropolitan Suits from $10 to 26.
	Youths' Chesterfields from $10 to 20.

The list embraces only a small portion of our stock, but gives an idea of what buyers can do, and demonstrates that
THE VERY FINEST STYLES,
THE VERY FINEST QUALITIES,
THE VERY FINEST MAKES
OF
GENTS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING
can be sold and are being sold by us
VERY MUCH
CHEAPER
THAN PEOPLE THINK.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
Chesnut Street Clothing Establishment, Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut street. 10 26t

☞ BEFORE PURCHASING, CALL AND see the Parham New Family Sewing Machine, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1t

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
ARE NOW
READY with the richest and rarest styles!
Overcoats in countless variety!
Cheviots, Cassimeres, and all fine Coatings!
Klothes! Klothes! Klothes! Klothes!
Height of the fashion!
Indeed you will be pleased,
Looking at the
Lots of elegant clothes!

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
A A A A A A A
N N N N N N N
D D D D D D D

Winter, gentlemen, winter!
Ice, *snow*, frost, and-so-forth!
Lowest prices for winter defenses!
Safe against storm and snow, in
Overcoats of ROCKHILL & WILSON!
Now is the time to lay in your winter clothes!

The cold is great,
But the rush is greater,
From all parts of this State,
And every other State.
The best men come, to
Buy their Best Clothes
Wonderfully cheap,
At the GREAT BROWN HALL.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS
For the Holidays,
Just Published by
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
NO. 724 CHESNUT STREET.
THE
"Illuminated Christian Year,"
COMPRISING ILLUMINATIONS OF
ADVENT, CHRISTMAS, EPIPHANY, LENT, GOOD FRIDAY, EASTER, ASCENSION, WHIT-SUNDAY, TRINITY,
AND
AN EXQUISITE TITLE PAGE, BY JEAN LEE, ILLUMINATOR OF "NOTHING BUT LEAVES," "THE BEATITUDES," ETC. ETC.

The illuminations are printed on tinted card—size, 11 by 13—in not less than fifteen colors. Each card contains the Collect for the day, in illuminated text, and surrounded with appropriate and symbolic borders.

	PRICE.
The 10 cards put up in an extra fine cloth portfolio, with appropriate side stamps	$12 00
The same mounted on guards, and bound in extra cloth, bevel boards	13 50
The same superbly bound in Turkey morocco, extra fine	25 00

A NEW EDITION OF THE EXQUISITE RELIGIOUS POEM,
"NOTHING BUT LEAVES."
ILLUMINATED BY JEAN LEE.

	PRICE.
Small Quarto, cloth, beveled boards	$3 00
Small Quarto, Turkey, extra boards	10 00
The Red Line Edition of KEBLE'S CHRISTIAN YEAR, bound in cloth extra, red edges	2 50
The same in Turkey morocco	6 00

Will publish, December 15,
PICTORIAL SCENES FROM PILGRIM'S PROGRESS,
a quarto volume, containing 16 full page illustrations, by Claude Reignier Conder, with descriptive letter press, bound in cloth, beveled boards, gilt edges, with an elegant side stamp. Price, $10.
In addition to our own publications, we have a FULL STOCK OF STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, in Plain and Extra Bindings, suitable for
The Holidays,
Which we are offering at
WHOLESALE PRICES.
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
12 4stuth3t4p No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
PERRY'S NO. 728 ARCH ST., PHILADA.
Writing Desks, Portfolios, Ladies' Companions, Work-Boxes, Pocket-Books, Fine Cutlery.
SCOTCH GOODS.
BACKGAMMON AND CHESS BOARDS.
Chess, Dominoes, Games, etc. A handsome assortment of
ORNAMENTAL INKSTANDS,
Suitable for Library and Parlor use.
PARLOR AND FIELD CROQUET,
Family Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Largest assortment of fine French Paper in the city.
Boxes containing paper and envelopes to match, stamped with initials, a variety of styles, from 35c. per box upwards.
GODALL'S CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,
Suitable for sending with presents.
Just received, a large lot of Imported and American Chromos, some of which are entirely new. Selling at reduced prices.
Photograph Albums.
Decalcomania Pictures for transferring.
Blank Books, manufactured in our own Bindery, always on hand. Pocket Diaries for 1870.
W. G. PERRY,
1t No. 728 ARCH STREET, below Eighth.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

PREPARING FOR
CHRISTMAS 1869.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner Broad and Walnut,
Have now on hand, and will be adding daily until after the Holidays, all the good things for Christmas. Our stock was never so full and complete.
We Have Reduced our Prices on Everything.

GRAPES.
650 KEGS
White Almeria Grapes,
In Pretty Bunches,
Only 40 Cents Per Pound,

Choice Fruits, Almonds, Etc.
LARGE FRESH RAISINS, IN LARGE AND SMALL BOXES,
PAPER SHELL ALMONDS,
CHOICE LAYER FIGS. ALSO, LARGE FIGS AND PRUNES, IN SMALL, FANCY BOXES, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
CHOICE PRUNES, BY THE POUND,
PRUNELLOS, IN SMALL BOXES,
ORANGE AND LEMON PEEL,
CITRON AND CURRANTS,
FLORIDA AND HAVANA ORANGES,
LADY APPLES,
BELLFLOWER APPLES,
WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
FRESH DUCHESS PEARS,
WHITE HEATH PEACHES,
PRESERVED PEACHES,
QUINCES, PINEAPPLES,
OX-HEART CHERRIES,
STRAWBERRIES, CRAB APPLES,
BLACKBERRIES, SICKEL PEARS,
JELLIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FRENCH APRICOTS,
PICKLES AND SAUCES,
OLIVES AND CAPERS.

Chocolate, Broma, and Cocoa.

CHEESE.
STILTON, CHEDDAR, EDAM,
ROQUEFORT, PARMESAN,
PINEAPPLE, GRUYERE,
YOUNG AMERICA,
IMITATION ENGLISH, and
CREAM CHEESE.

Potted Game, Meats, Etc.
FRENCH PEAS, TRUFFLES,
MUSHROOMS, SARDINES,
PATES DE FOIE GRAS,
PRAIRIE GAME.

Canned Corn and Tomatoes.

Cordials.
CHARTREUSE, GREEN AND YELLOW,
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINS,
ANISETTE, CURACOA,
MARISCHINO, ABSINTHE,
CACAO DE LA VANILLA.

Champagnes.
ERNEST IRROY & CO.'S,
L. ROEDERER,
WIDOW CLICQUOT,
MOET & CHANDON,
G. H. MUMM.
CARTE D'OR,
RUINART,
HEIDSIECK & CO.,
PIPER HEIDSIECK,
SPARKLING HOCK,
SPARKLING CATAWBA,
GOLDEN WEDDING.

CLARET, SHERRY, Etc.
THE FINEST CLARETS,
GERMAN RHINE WINES,
SHERRY AMONTILLADO,
SHERRY, RICH FLAVOR,
PALE SHERRY,
BROWN SHERRY,
MADEIRA WINE.
PORT WINE, VERY OLD AND RICH, VINTAGES OF 1825, 1830, 1847, and 1865.

California Wines.
CALIFORNIA PORT, ANGELICA, MUSCATELL HOCK, CHAMPAGNE.

Fine Cigars.
GENUINE IMPORTED PARTAGAS, CABANAS, MURIAS, UPMAN'S, FROM LARGE REGALIA TO THE LITTLE OPERA; MARIANA RITA OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; KEY WEST MANUFACTURE IN GREAT VARIETY.
We have the largest stock, the greatest variety, and sell at the Lowest Prices. An examination of our Goods is all we ask to insure sales.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut,
11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S
STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.,
Must be Sold Off by the Fifteenth of January.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Crape Poplin
Only 25c.,
Worth 50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Roubaix Poplins,
Only 25c.
Worth 50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Double Fold.
Heavy Corded Mohairs in Fashionable Dark Shades.
37c., Worth $1·00.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Triko Poplins
For Walking Suits,
Only 50c.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Best Quality Serges
For Walking Suits,
Only 45c.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Silk Epinglines,
Only 75c.,
Worth $1·50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Fine Empress Cloths in all the New Colors.
56c.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Best Quality Green and Blue Plaids Imported.
Only 87½c.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$1·50 worth $2·50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks.
Best Lyons Make,
$2·00, worth $2·75.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$2·25, worth $3·00.

Homer, Colladay & Co
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$2·50, worth $3·25.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Hosiery of all Kinds, from 25 to 33 less than before.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Linen Housekeeping Goods,
An immense Stock,
At 25 to 33½ Less.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Lyons Silk Velvets,
All Widths,
At Large Concessions.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Mourning Goods
In Infinite Variety,
Lower than since the War.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
In this department we have made an entire revision of the Prices of our Cloths, Astrachans, Cloaks, Suits, and Velvets, and the greatest bargains are now offered to purchasers.
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,
12 4 smwf4t PHILADELPHIA.

OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY,
6th instant,
On account of a death in the family of Mr. Colladay.

CITY ITEMS.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

PARHAM FAMILY SEWING MACHINES on terms to suit all.
No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

THE HAIR COLORING PREPARATIONS DOOMED.—Beware of bottled dyes in the shape of silver hair dyes and sediment fluids. They are all pestiferous and dangerous. PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, a perfectly pure, transparent, harmless, and agreeable preparation, is the only agent that will change grey hair to its natural color without risk or any disgusting consequences.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Gay's China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received the last lot of Fancy Goods they will import this season. These goods were all bought under Factory Prices, AND WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION!

704, 704, 704, 704.
Perfect and simple and beautiful too,
All its movements are positive, noiseless, and true;
Really passing all others, 'twill sew, braid, and bind,
How all rival Machines soon it leaves far behind;
And they, though, no doubt, having qualities good,
May yet hide their fair heads, as 'tis right that they should.
No. 704, 704, 704, 704, 704, 704
CHESNUT Street.

WANTED,
800,000
MEN AND BOYS
TO ATTEND THE
GREAT DAILY
CLOTHING SALES
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 Market street.
It is half way between Fifth and Sixth streets.
When sufficient reasons will be given for the unequalled bargains we are giving the public daily.

UNSURPASSED FOR BEAUTY AND FIT
ARE THE
NEW STYLE
ENGLISH PALETOT OVERCOATS
OF
CARR'S FINISHED MELTON,
MADE BY
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

$500 WILL BE GIVEN to any married couple who can find a cleaner, cheaper, more durable, and comfortable Bed Bottom than the metallic Spring Bed manufactured at No. 346 North Fifth street.

CLOCKS, at Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street. We have now open a fine and choice selection of French Clocks, with side pieces, for Mantel ornaments, of the newest styles and latest importations, ranging in prices from $25 each to $650 a set, each one warranted for one year.
JAMES K. KERR & BRO.,
China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

KERR'S CHINA HALL.—
NOW OPEN,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS, VIENNA, ENGLISH, AND BOHEMIAN
FANCY GOODS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
GLOVE, JEWEL, AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
CLOCKS, SWISS CARVED WOOD,
BRONZES, JARDINIERES,
PARIAN, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
MAJOLICA, SCENT BOTTLES,
CARD STANDS, TABLES IN BRONZE AND
BOHEMIAN COLOGNE WOOD,
SETS, TOY TEA SETS,
MUSICAL CIGAR BOXES, TOY DINNER SETS,
MUSICAL WORK BOXES, TOY CHAMBER SETS.
ALL ENTIRELY NEW AND CHOICE GOODS
NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
RANGING IN PRICE
FROM THE LOWEST TO THE MOST EXPENSIVE.
JAMES K. KERR & BRO.,
CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT SEREET.

KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.
NEW FANCY GOODS.
We have now open, by late arrivals, the most magnificent and choice selection of Fancy Goods, in China, Glass Bronze, Wood, Parian, Majolica, Artificial Flowers, etc., in the city, suitable for Bridal and Christmas Presents, ranging in price from the lowest to the most expensive, being of our own direct importations. Purchasers can rely on getting their goods at the lowest prices. The public are invited to call and examine our large and beautiful assortment.
JAMES K. KERR & BROTHER,
China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

ENGLISH CUT-GLASS DECANTERS.—At KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street. Just received, a choice selection of Fine English Cut-glass Decanters, Claret Flagons, Pitchers, etc., from the celebrated manufactory of Osler, Birmingham. This is the finest assortment of Decanters, etc., ever imported into this country. Those in want of Decanters, Table Glass, etc., will find it to their advantage to pay a visit to the China Hall before making their purchases, as they will find shapes and styles that cannot be found elsewhere, and the lowest prices.
JAMES K. KERR & BROTHER,
China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BRONZES.—At KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street, we have now open a fine selection of elegant Bronzes, suitable for Mantel ornaments. Call and examine our assortment before making your purchases.
JAMES K. KERR & BROTHER,
China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

GOLD BAND Tea-sets, 46 pieces, for $13·50.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, which was established in this city in 1863, has during the intervening space of time treated 55,000 patients, without one single accident, thus presenting the strongest kind of proof that gas is a safe anæsthetic, and that the attaches of the association know how to use it. The business of the concern is solely that of extracting, and a long practice and careful attention have perfected the operators in this particular branch. Fresh gas is made daily, and from two to three hundred gallons per day are used. The association much prefers administering the gas to persons in sound health, but in necessary cases it has been given to sickly persons. The charges for extraction are moderate, being $2 for the first tooth and $1 for all subsequent extractions. The rooms of the association are at No. 737 Walnut street, the office hours being from 9 to 5½ o'clock P. M. To those who contemplate paying them a visit, we would gratuitously give the advice to call first, and secure an appointment, else they may be compelled to linger half a day awaiting their turn.

SUNNYSIDE—ORIGINAL FIRE-PLACE STOVE AND WARM-AIR FURNACE COMBINED.—The only Fire-Place Stove ever invented that will warm the room in which it is situated. All others fail in that particular.
We have embodied in THE SUNNYSIDE all the LATEST and BEST-KNOWN PRINCIPLES of consuming coal with ECONOMY, and have discarded all the numerous imperfections that are being used in the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters.
THE SUNNYSIDE will produce MORE WARM AIR with LESS FUEL than any other Stove, and is acknowledged, by all who are using them, to be SUPERIOR IN EVERY PARTICULAR to the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters, which they had heretofore used.
Do not be deceived by misrepresentations in regard to THE SUNNYSIDE, but call and examine it, and see the large number of testimonials from those who have them in use, which will convince any person of its superiority to all others, at the Warming and Ventilating Warerooms of
GEORGE F. SHOCK & CO.,
No. 253 N. Second street.

WE DESIRE to call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Mitchell McAllister, in another column, who is now prepared to give exhibitions with the Stereoptican and Magic Lantern. Any one who has ever seen an exhibition of this kind must have been struck with the wonderful relief given to a landscape view or piece of statuary, magnified fifteen or thirty feet high having a perfect stereoscopic effect. The cause of this effect is due to the scenes and pictures being photographed from nature, and giving the true perspective and all the varied tints of light and shade, and also to the intense brilliancy of the lime light. In the dissolving views the change seems almost miraculous, for whilst observing a view of a castle, abbey, or ruin, by day, the view changes almost imperceptibly to an entirely different view by night, or from an exterior to an interior, or from one city to another, in so gradual a manner as to completely bewilder the audience. Aquariums are also shown with the fish swimming about, and magnified on the wall or screen, to be from twenty to thirty feet long. Many other beautiful and interesting experiments can also be shown. It has no equal as a means of entertaining and instructing the young, and it also forms a most attractive exhibition for all.

CHRISTMAS.

HANDKERCHIEFS,

BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLES,

FANCY CARTONS

In order to meet the demand for FANCY BOXES FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, we have imported a large invoice of Ladies' and Gents' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, put up in BEAUTIFUL BOXES, HALF DOZEN IN A BOX.

Prices from $3·50 Per Box.

Ladies are invited to examine these beautiful goods, as they make

Very Appropriate and Useful Presents for Gentlemen.

An immense stock of all kinds of LINEN GOODS SELLING OFF AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,

Nos. 1128 CHESNUT St. and 828 ARCH St.,

It PHILADELPH IA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

Respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that for THIRTY DAYS they will offer their ENTIRE STOCK of CHOICE AND FINE GOODS at such a reduction as will insure a QUICK SALE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to the following lines of goods, among which are our NEW IMPORTATIONS, MANY NOVELTIES, and some of the finest qualities made, being expressly imported for the HOLIDAYS.

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, IN ALL SIZES.
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS, IN ALL SIZES.
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE LINENS, TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.
PARIS TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
RICH EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
RICH AND ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS.
RICH SATIN CURTAIN MATERIALS.
BRIDAL MARSEILLES QUILTS; EXPOSITION DO. DO.
FINE HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,

Together with a large and general stock of

WHITE GOODS, LINEN GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, DOMESTIC MUSLINS, ETC. ETC. ETC. 12 2 10s2t

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD'S BOOK STORE.—It is a healthy sign in these "dull times" to see that the traffic in *Literature* flourishes, as is indicated by the extensive alterations and improvements which have recently been made by Duffield Ashmead to his store, No. 724 Chesnut street.
These alterations consist in an entire change of the front and interior of the store.
New *Bulk Windows* with large plate glass have been inserted in place of the old-fashioned kind, making the contrast quite striking.
One window is appropriated to Books in every conceivable style of binding, from the common cloth to the elegant *"Free Calf."*
The other window is appropriated to "Chromos," framed and unframed; the two windows forming a display which cannot fail to attract the passer-by, excite his curiosity, and cause him to walk in and examine the large and well-selected stock inside.
The alterations and improvements to the interior are equally decided. The whole store has been repainted, and presents a brighter and cheerier appearance.
Midway in the store is the *Art Gallery*, which is commodious and well lighted, and is appropriated to the exhibition of *Chromos* and their *"Originals."* Immediately in the rear of the *Art Gallery* is the *"Circulating Library,"* an entirely new feature of this establishment. This is fitted up in a very cosy manner, and contains over 4000 volumes of well-selected and standard works. By this arrangement Mr. Ashmead is able to accommodate those who want to *buy* and those who want to *borrow*. Immediately adjoining the *Circulating Library* is the *Wholesale and Packing Room*, where the publications of this house are kept in quantities, packed and shipped to all parts of the country.
Although the store is large, measuring 25 by 150 feet, it is furnished and arranged in such a manner as gives an air of comfort and ease such as one feels in his own library. Altogether the store is a credit to Philadelphia.

GEORGE A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS, with improvements exclusively our own, covered by TEN PATENTS. Prices from $60 to $600. The oldest and largest manufactory in the world. 45,000 instruments now in use. For Catalogues and Price Lists, address Buffalo, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill., or
S. T. GORDON, New York,
JAMES BELLAK, Philadelphia.

BUY THE HARLEIGH.
BUY THE HARLEIGH.
PUREST LEHIGH COAL MINED.
OFFICE, CORNER SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN.
DEPOT, NO. 957 N. NINTH STREET.
WILLIAM W. ALTER.
BEST QUALITIES OF SCHUYLKILL, LORBERRY, AND SHAMOKIN COAL

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.—We always take pleasure in recommending the best places to deal at, and we therefore heartily commend the establishment of WILLIAM AKERS & CO., No. 923 Market street, where a splendid assortment of first-class china, queensware, and glassware is being disposed of at prices that meet the wishes of the most economical buyers.

PLEASE READ THE

NOTE

AT THE BOTTOM OF

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

DIED.

COLLADAY.—On the evening of the 2d instant, MARTHA W., wife of the late Theodore Colladay, in the 74th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Samuel Oakford, No. 1602 Brown street, on Monday, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.
KEYS.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. MARTHA J., wife of William W. Keys.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her husband, No. 1114 Vine street. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.
LEWIS.—On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. SARAH LEWIS, in the 44th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1324 S. Ninth street, on Sunday afternoon, December 5, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.
POTTS.—On December 3, 1869, JOHN POTTS, in the 78th year of his age.
His friends and relatives are invited to his funeral, on Tuesday morning, December 7, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, John Hutchinson, at Schenck's Station. Cars leave Kensington Depot at 7½ A. M. Interment at Upper Dublin, Montgomery county, Pa.
STARR.—On the 2d instant, of typhoid fever, JOHN STARR, aged 37 years.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Woodbury, N. J., on Second-day morning, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock.
ZIMERMAN.—On the 3d instant, Mrs. ANN ZIMERMAN, in her 84th year.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

We would call attention to our large assortment of

French Bronzes,

Flexible Stands,

WITH FANCY MILK SHADES.

Taper Lamps,

Porcelain Lanterns,

And many other articles that would be suitable presents combining beauty with utility.

Miskey, Merrill & Thackara,

No. 718 CHESNUT STREET,

12 4 stuth10t PHILADELPHIA.

A. J. IANDER, JR.,

No. 1302 CHESNUT STREET,
Also, No. 109 FULTON AVENUE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Such as all the
NEW STYLES OF EMBROIDERIES,
CHAIRS,
TOWEL RACKS.
FOOT-RESTS.
Also, a full line of
PAPER-EMBROIDERED PATTERNS,
WORSTED SILK, BEADS, ETC.
MONOGRAMS DRAWN TO ORDER. 12 2 thsmwim

LIFE INSURANCE

What More Acceptable Christmas Present to a loving Wife or Sister than a Policy of Life Insurance in

THE PENN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 921 CHESNUT St., below Tenth.

THE ONLY TRULY MUTUAL COMPANY IN THE CITY OR STATE.

Accumulated Capital, $2,500,000

AFTER PAYING LOSSES TO THE AMOUNT OF **$1,200,000.** 11 10 wsstrp

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.

$1·75.	**$2·50.**
$1·87½.	**$2·75.**
$2·00.	**$3·00.**
$2·25.	**$3·50, etc.**

BESSON & SON,

No. 918 CHESNUT STREET,

12 3 6t PHILADELPHIA.

SECOND MOURNING DRESS GOODS.—Closing out below the cost of importation our entire stock of Fall and Winter Second Mourding Poplins Mohairs, Alpacas, Mousselines, Plaids, Robes, etc.
BESSON & SON,
12 2 6t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

WANTS.

WANTED—EVERY ONE TO CALL AND see the Parham Family Sewing Machine, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1t.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VERY ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE Brown-stone Residence, No. 1815 Walnut street, opposite Rittenhouse Square.
26 feet front by 230 feet deep to Sansom street.
Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
12 4 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

THE MAMMOTH SALE
OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING

Has commenced, and is now in full progress, at

OAK HALL,

The Largest Clothing House in the City.

We are Rapidly Selling off, at Prices below the Cost of Manufacturing,
OVERCOATS, all styles, SUITS, every description, PANTS and VESTS,
(HUNDREDS OF VARIETIES).
For a short time a deduction of 15 per cent. on all cash sales in the Custom Department.

BOYS' CLOTHING, the very best made, at heavy reductions.

Twenty Per Cent. Discount on all manner of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Determined to close out quickly the IMMENSE STOCK ON HAND, we shall make the Sale a Duplicate in every respect of the

Great Executor's Sale held one year ago,

At which the People well Remember they secured the

Best Bargains in Clothing that they have ever made in their lives.

THIS IS THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

Anticipating, as did all Merchants, an unusually brisk trade, we invested

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

In the manufacture of Clothing. Our sales have exceeded last year's, but have fallen short of our calculations—amounting to the present time for Fall Trade to about

$400,000,

Leaving us Four Hundred Thousand Dollars' worth of Garments. Goods of every description, suitable to all classes, made up with the utmost care, of the very finest materials, NOT ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF WHICH are we willing to carry over into next year. Hence we are determined, at all hazards, to make a

CLEAN SWEEP,

So as to have our counters clear for the next Season's Trade.

HOUSE OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 9 P. M. AND SATURDAY NIGHTS LATER.

Any garments bought at night, or any other time, CHEERFULLY EXCHANGED, and when not able to suit the customer, the MONEY RETURNED, according to OUR CUSTOM FOR YEARS PAST.
An extra force of salesman in attendance, and most careful attention given to all.
WE ARE GLAD THE PEOPLE APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY AND ARE GETTING SUCH BARGAINS.
WE HAVE STILL AN IMMENSE STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall, the Largest Clothing House,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

READ THIS NOTE IF YOU HAVE NOT TIME TO READ ANY MORE:—

This sale is positively to clear out $400,000 worth of clothing, and every garment must be sold; in order to do which WE HAVE MARKED ON the goods SUCH FIGURES that no house CAN APPROACH the low prices at which we are selling off. The great mass of people who have filled the store all the week can testify to this; and a visit will satisfy any one that in the matter of LOW PRICES we are down so low that no other house can ever reach us.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

OPENED THIS DAY,

Holiday Goods!

HANDSOME VIENNA WRITING DESKS.
Rosewood Do. Mahogany Do.
Elegant Card Boxes, in carved wood, etc.
Wine Sets, Toilet Sets.
Mosaic Card Receivers, very choice.
Exquisite French Toilet Articles in Crystal and French Gilt, Bronze, etc.
500 French Jardinieres, at $1, very fine.
Elegant Ebony and Gilt Tables, painted China tops.
Large French Jardinieres, gilt stands,
1000 Inkstands, 25 cents.
575 Carved Match Stands, 28 and 31 cts.

SILK AND SATIN FANS.

Exquisite Fans in green, blue, and white satin.
Largest assortment of FANS in the market.
Cheapest Fans in the market.
Fine French Portemonnaies
Job lots of Slippers at $1 to 1·50.
Handsome Tufted Sofa and Chair Cushions.
LOT OF ASTRACHAN SATCHELS, half price.
500 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 23c.; finest ever offered.
50 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 31 to 75c.
Real Pointe Lace Hdkfs and Collars.
Real Valenciennes Hdkfs. and Collars.
Imitation Hdkfs., Lace, 31 to 75c.
100 Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 25 and 2?c.
Extra fine do., colored border, 50 to 75c.
Dress Goods at 31c., cost over 60c.
Dress Goods, 45 and 50c., cost over $1.
Black Silks at decided bargains.
Would call special attention to our stock of goods for the

Holidays,

Purchased within the past ten days, for CASH ONLY, at less than 50 cents on the dollar, which enables us to compete successfully with competitors who import, and those who settle at 40 and 50 cents on the dollar. 12 4 3t

J. W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

Has now open his Fall and Winter importation of

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

BLACK CARACULLA.
ASTRACHANS, in Black and White.
SEAL SKINS.
VELVET BEAVERS, in all colors.
FANCY CLOTHS, for Opera Cloaks.
9 11 5p] SILK PLUSHES AND VELVETEENS

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
11 4 thstu3m R. S. HARLEY

DRY GOODS.

OPENED THIS MORNING,

The Greatest Thing Ever Offered in This Country.

2000 Elegant Delaine Robes,
Full Patterns, rich colorings, at $2 a dress pattern.

5000 Yards of Tinted Velveteens,
In Black and all the colors, at 50c. per yard, cost to import $1·40.

10,000 Yds Real French Chintzes,
Warranted Fast Colors, Beautiful Colorings and Designs, at 25c. per yard, have retailed this season at 62½c.

One Case All-Wool Serges,
All Colors, at 90c. per yard; have sold at $1·75.

One Case Colored Silks,
24 inches wide, and very heavy, at $2 per yard; the price has been $3·50. Together with every variety of rich dress goods, shawls, and mourning goods as cheap in proportion.

These goods have all been bought from Bankrupt Sales and other sources, at the lowest panic prices, and will be sold accordingly.

J. A. SOUTHWICK,

NO. 17 S. EIGHTH STREET,
12 4 3t BELOW MARKET.
WINDOW WITH REVOLVING PYRAMID.

DIMITY BANDS.
Just received an additional 80 dozen of these very superior 25-cent Bands, worth that in gold.
CASH'S BROADWAY FILLING,
three inches wide, for Pillow-case Trimming, $1·75 a piece; only a small lot at this price.
REAL CLUNY COLLARS.
A lot of very good hand-made Collars, 25c.
NOTTINGHAM LACES FOR TRANSOMS.
The New Idea! Ladies, Laces over your front doors instead of paper. Laces, double border, 27 inches wide, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25c. a yard, a gold valuation.
CROTCHET BERTHAS AND COLLARS,
for Velvet Cloaks, Basques, etc. The attention of the ladies is directed to this beautiful and cheap lot of Collars and Berthas.
MEN'S HEMMED LINEN HDKFS.
A lot of 25 cent and a lot of 44 cent from New York auctions, very cheap indeed.
IM. VALENCIENNES EDGING.
A few lots from auction, 39 and 49c. a dozen, only one-half the usual price, at WORNER'S Lace, Embroidery, and White Goods Store, No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street. 11*

BRYSON & SON,

No. 8 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Stationers, Printers, and Engravers.

FANCY GOODS, FINE STATIONERY.

Pocket Knives, Leather Goods, Writing Desks, Folios Diaries, 1870, at (12 4 6trp

REDUCED PRICES TO INSURE RAPID SALES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by WILLIAM H. WISTAR, lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON,

No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3mdp

DRY GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.

MONDAY, December 6,

Continuation of Sale

To Close Out Entire Stock.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

Will be Offered Monday, Dec. 6.

BLACK SILKS Reduced from $1·75 to $1·00.
Fine quality do. do. $2·00 to $1·50.
Gros Grains do. do. $3·00 to $2·00.

5 CASES BLACK EMPRESS CLOTH Reduced from $1·00 to 62½ cents.

BLACK ALPACAS Reduced from 50 to 25c.

MOURNING GOODS,
CLOTHS, AND CLOAKINGS,
At Half Former Prices.

SPECIAL OFFERING
OF
LINEN STOCK,
Monday, December 6.

CLOAKS AND SUITS WILL BE SOLD AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

50,000 YARDS FANCY SILKS REDUCED TO $1·00, $1·25, $1·50, and $2·00. (12 4 3t

1869.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.
A GREAT DEAL FOR LITTLE MONEY

We have a most splendid stock of Goods, finely assorted, and have put the prices down to the lowest DOT, as we close out stock TWICE A YEAR regularly—that's our rule—so as always to keep things fresh and new.

SPECIAL
and POSITIVE BARGAINS
MAY BE EXPECTED.

We invite attention to
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, AND PLAIDS.
KID GLOVES, BLANKETS, AND CASSIMERES.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,

10 15 tf PHILADELPHIA.

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics and a Salad for Small Salaries.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCLII.

HISTORY OF A HONEYMOON.

From the Diaries of the Bride and Bridegroom.

She—Monday. London—The most important entry I have ever made! The greatest, the grandest epoch in my life; at 10·30 A. M. I was married!! Boulonne white tulle. (Vail given by Aunt Jane.) Cried a deal, but so happy! Dear, darlingest John, and looked so noble in his blue coat!

He—Monday. Was tied up at 10·30. Shocking dull affair—crying—church and bad champagne. Glad I stuck out about the settlements.

She—Tuesday. Tenby.—Beautiful morning; sunshine—birds singing—Dear John—happy as the day is long.

He—Tuesday. Came dowe here last night. Bad hotel, bad dinner. Place looks better by daylight; but I should say dullish. Poor Nelly! not much to say for herself.

She—Wednesday. Dear, darlingest John! so kind and thoughtful. After breakfast went out exploring all the ruins; so interesting, and leaning on John's arm—so nice.

He—Wednesday. Tolerable breakfast. Went out with Nelly to see "the ruins," and she quite walked me off my legs. Awfully stupid things "ruins" are, to be sure! Had no idea before that Nelly weighed so much; took my arm all the way back.

She—Thursday. In the morning went out driving with John. After lunch saw some more ruins.

He—Thursday. Driving. Beastly, sluggish sort of pony. Ruins again; really can't stand any more of 'em. Beginning to rain.

She—Friday. Raining heavily. Nothing to do. Dear John seems fidgety, poor fellow. I should think this is a dull place when it rains.

He—Friday. Raining like the deuce. Dreadfully dull. Nelly hasn't a word to say for herself; and the wine is even worse than the cigars.

She—Saturday. Still raining. John is quite dull, and doesn't seem to talk to one much; it really seems as if he were getting tired of me already. What is to be done?

He—Saturday. Can't stand this any longer. Nelly is quite tiresome sometimes. Suggest going back to town by 3·50 train. She agrees at once. Hurrah, what an escape!

MARY JANE.

A SOLEMN WARNING.

"Velocipedes are all the rage,"
Said Tomkins, "I will one engage,
And on it scour the plain.
I'll make the wondering public blink,
And with my grace, I rather think,
Astonish Mary Jane!"

He hired the swift velocipede—
He mounted on his two-wheeled steed,
To charm his Mary Jane.
Unhappy Tomkins, luckless John!
For he no sooner had got on
Than he was off again.

They picked him up, and brushed his knees,
And he recovered by degrees,
Though sorely racked with pain.
He calmly thought the matter o'er,
And thought he'd wait a bit before
Astounding Mary Jane.

And then he set himself to learn
The way to mount, and run, and turn,
And labored might and main
To master that unruly beast,
Intending, when he'd learnt, to feast
The eyes of Mary Jane.

But days went by—weeks—months—and still
He had a tendency to spill—
His struggles were in vain!
Meanwhile a chap who took no heed
Of a two-wheeled velocipede
Went courting Mary Jane.

He got on quicker with his suit
Than Tomkins with his two-wheeled brute—
And did such speed attain,
That on the day our Tomkins strode
Bicycling to his love's abode
He'd married Mary Jane!

MORAL.

Now, lovers, by this tale take heed—
Remember, a velocipede
To Cupid is a fool for speed;
For Love the race will gain.
While you are figuring about
On bicycle—great swells no doubt!—
A swell may come and cut you out,
And win your Mary Jane.

Amended Proverbs.

When rogues fall out, honest men have a chance of doing a little swindling on their own account.

A rolling stone isn't the best seat you can find on the edge of a precipice.

Birds of a feather don't contribute much to the manufacture of feather-beds.

Where there's a will it may be found advisable to prove it in court.

Posy for the Pope.

The Pope his blessed golden rose
Whom to send, this time, no one knew.
With his Pere Hyacinthe he knows,
Perhaps, as little what to do.

A Nervous System.

Ellen.—"My goodness, aunty! We have been looking for you everywhere, and dinner is waiting!"

Aunt Jemima.—"I can't help it, my dear. I always sit in the coal-cellar during a thunderstorm. Tell your papa to keep a wing hot for me."

Why?

"Why don't the men propose, mamma,
Why don't the men propose?
Each one seems coming to the point,
And then away he goes."
"They're frightened at your cost, my dear;
They're thinking of your clothes."

ODDS AND ENDS.

A LESSON.—It is stated that a man at Montreal, to play a trick on a fellow-lodger, drank of a good deal of a bottle of whisky which the latter had strongly impregnated with morphia. He died in consequence. Let this be a warning, not merely against taking morphia, but against taking more-than-is-good-for-ye.

A JUVENILE DELINQUENT.—It is sad to witness the propensity evinced even by the very young to break the laws of *meum* and *tuum*. We saw a little rogue the other day, barely two years of age (ah! you may stare), who had his father's eyes and his mother's nose and chin.

A HINT FOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Honesty is the best *policy*.

HARMLESS GUGLISM—Striking attitudes.

WHAT is the greatest want of the age? Want of funds.

WHY is an over-worked horse like an umbrella? Because it is used up.

PEOPLE speak of the sun's breaking out. Will they account for the spots on its face?

WHAT is the difference between a pill and a hill? One is hard to get up, and the other is hard to get down.

"JAKE, lend me ten dollars till I sell my dorg?" Jake replied soothingly and sympathetically:—"O Jim! I wouldn't sell him."

A STORY is told of a young man who was going West to open a jewelry-store. When asked what capital he had, he replied, "A crowbar."

A GIRL in Wisconsin swallowed forty percussion-caps. Her mother refrained from spanking her for fear of an explosion.

SPRIGGINS says he once prevented a severe case of hydrophobia by simply getting on a high fence and waiting until the dog left.

THE proprietor of a Boston bone-mill advertises that "persons sending their own bones to be ground will be attended to with punctuality and despatch."

Gentleman (to boatmen)—You must often, I should think, get wet, do you not?

Artless Boatman—Yes, yer honor, we does, werry wet, werry wet, indeed; but I'm werry dry just now, yer honor, and no mistake.

ROBERT HALL did not lose his power of retort even in madness. A hypocritical condoler with his misfortunes once visited him in the mad-house, and said in a whining tone: "What brought you here, Mr. Hall?" Hall significantly touched his brow with his finger, and replied: "What will never bring you, sir; too much brain."

"JAMES! James!" cried an author's wife, "I have been calling you this half hour; and dinner is getting quite cold." "Oh! is it? Well, you know, I have just killed the cruel old uncle. His property, of course, comes to his nephew, Charles, and I am marrying him to Emily. Keep the mutton hot till the ceremony is over, there's a dear."

WONDERFUL INVENTION—Every one has heard of self-made men, but it may not perhaps be equally well known that there are also "Ready-made and Bespoke Tailors." Patterns can be had on application.

THE LATEST QUOTATIONS IN THE MATRIMONIAL MARKET.—Marriages scarce and depressed; engagements dull, and but few coming forward; courtships long and lingering; mercantile business dull; scandal market overstocked; beaux, supplies light, stock inferior, and in good demand; discarded lovers plenty, and stock accumulating; tattling, a good assortment.

IS NOT the happy frame of mind made of couleur-de-rose-wood?

NEVER talk with your mouth full. If you talk with a bit in your mouth you must expect to be hoarse.

AN ABSURD PROVERB.—Boys will be boys. This is nonsense. Boys will be men—if they live long enough.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—In consequence of the advertisement of a book entitled "The Beggynhof; or, The City of the Single," the Series Editor has received countless letters from unmarried ladies, begging of him to tell them where this interesting city is, and whether the single who inhabit it are single gentlemen. His private secretaries are busy night and day answering these inquiries.

IMPERIAL IMPROVEMENT.—The latest bulletin from Paris states that the Emperor is much better. We have always thought there was room for improvement in him.

WHY is the first person singular, present tense, indicative mood, of the verb "to be" like a great kingdom? Because it's Siam.

A GOOD NOTION.—There has always been a little difficulty in English in distinguishing between "story—a narrative of facts" and "story—a tissue of falsehoods." Suppose in the future we always spell the latter "Stowe-ry."

A PLAIN ANSWER.—An advertisement in a contemporary commences thus, "Can you identify your watch? Can you recognize your umbrella?" We can identify the former, having a good memory for faces. As to the latter, we lent it a friend some time ago and have never had a chance of recognizing it since.

A MATTER OF CONSEQUENCE.—To remove all possible cause for the howl which has been raised against vaccination, by all means revert for vaccine lymph to the cow. That fluid, as obtained from the arm, may not be what it was in the time of Jenner, having in three-quarters of a century, very possibly degenerated.

PRESS-TIGE!—Now don't all you journalists speak at once! But here's an opening:—

THE PRESS.—Wanted, an Editor, for a small country paper, just commencing, will be required to report and assist at case. Address, stating age, terms, and qualifications, to Mr. ——, etc.

The sort of editor required is one of a compositor—or compositor—order. He will have to be strong-minded enough to "set-up" his own opinions—to "lead" (N. B., not "conduct") his own leader. He must be able not only to manage an editor-ship, but to look after the "galleys." We wish the small country paper may get him!

A PARIS journal has a light touch, in speaking of the elections, which seems to show that the bitterness of feeling so much remarked in Paris politics is not quite universal. In the rivalry of candidates to appear entirely subservient to their constituents, one of them declares that he has just put a night-bell at his door for the use of citizens who have votes!

A SELF-EVIDENT FACT.—Whatever else the Spaniards may want, they ought not to want food; for have they not a Provisional Government?

THE AUCTIONEER'S MOTTO—Buy and buy.

IS A dog's whine intoxicating?

A NAP-SACK—A pillow-case.

"I WILL have order!" shouted the captain of a schooner to his refractory cook. "If you won't cook the dinner, I'll—do it myself. I will have discipline on board of this 'ere vessel!"

"MY dear," asked a husband, on observing new striped hose on his only heir, "why have you made barber-poles of our Ernest's legs?" "Because he's a little shaver," was the reply.

SAID an astronomer to a bright-eyed girl, when talking of rainbows:—"Did you ever see a lunar bow, miss?" "I have seen *beaux* by moonlight, sir, if that's what you mean," was the sly rejoinder.

A CHICAGO paper makes the following marriage announcement:—"Pride—Stillman—Galena, November 8. No cards. Presents, $5000. Special train. Letters from Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan."

SUPPOSE a canal-boat heads west-northwest for the horse's tail, and has the wind abeam with a flaw coming up in the south, would the captain, according to maritime law, be justified in taking a reef in the stovepipe without asking the cook?

A PHYSICIAN walking out with a friend of his said to him:—"Let us avoid that pretty little woman you see there on the left. She knows me, and casts on me looks of indignation. I attended her husband." "Ah! I see; you had the misfortune to despatch him." "On the contrary," replied the doctor, "I saved him."

REV. DR. BRECKINRIDGE was examining once a dull student who had an inveterate habit of answering one question by asking another. "Where," inquired the doctor, "was Solomon's temple?" "Hem—do you refer to its location, sir?" "Yes," growled the doctor in his deepest tones. "I refer to its location, or to anything else about it that may be embraced under the word 'where.'"

—The Paris journals have dressed up an old American joke, which seems to give them great pleasure, thus:—

Near the Invalides, yesterday, a gentleman stopped a cab and asked the driver,

"What will you take to drive me to St. Cloud?"

The driver, thoughtfully, "Seven francs, sir."

"I do not ask you the price of your horse," was the reply.

A DERIVATION.—In a police court the other day sausages were defined as "bags of mystery." Let us see—the Greek is "mew-sterion," of course.

THE *Figaro* has a wit who says of a comedian that "he has but two happy moments in his life—that in which he draws his pay and that in which a rival is hissed."

THE *Gaulois* announces that "a young man about to marry wants to meet a man of experience who will dissuade him."

POLITICAL EQUALITY OF WOMEN.—It is as great a consolation to a young woman as it is to an old politician to have "a good cry."

AN INDIAN TRADITION.

The Story of the Deluge on this Continent.

From the Detroit Post.

The following rather singular tradition which exists among the Papago Indians respecting Montezuma, their founder, and the deluge, has, we believe, never yet appeared in print; at least, not in its present shape. It was related by Captain Con Ouan, an aged and intelligent member of the tribe, and was taken down from his lips by an interpreter for Judge Henry T. Backus, of Arizona Territory, and formerly of this city. Judge Backus has visited many of the places mentioned in the legend, and has been an eye-witness of the quadrennial feast still celebrated at the cave. He represents the Papagoes as being nominally Catholics, yet clinging to their national traditions with great tenacity, and cherishing the memory of Montezuma with even more than saintly veneration.

The tradition of the deluge is interesting in its relation to the origin of the Indians of the country, and especially the ancient tribes who lived in the twilight of civilization, until the Spanish Christians annihilated them. Did they bring this tradition with them from the Asiatic continent? Or, did they come in contact with the people of the Old World, antecedent to any historical evidence of that fact, from whom they derived this tradition?

These are inquiries naturally suggested by the following narrative. Montezuma, it will be understood, is not the monarch of that name whom Cortes dethroned. It is the generic term of their rulers, like Pharaoh, Cæsar, etc.

Before the flood men lived to a great age, so that they lost their teeth and crept about like children. After a time they would get new teeth, and walk upright again like men in the prime of life. Then it was that the Great Spirit created the mountains and peopled the earth on all sides. Then, too, animals talked like men, and were the first to tell of the approaching flood. About this time appeared Montezuma, who collected a large quantity of gum from a plant called *chuchi*, and with this gum, which is said to be insoluble in water, and with other materials, he built a large vessel, in which he took refuge, closing and sealing the door behind him. In like manner a coyote or prairie dog crept into a large cane stalk and closed the ends against the water. The flood came up to the highest mountains, and reached even the birds, which cried like men, with fright. When the waters came down, Montezuma and the coyote landed at Cerro Prietta, which mountain some believe to be Montezuma's vessel.

According to another tradition they landed in the centre of the earth, and, having come out of their vessels, Montezuma noticed the trail of a beetle, which he followed until he found the beetle fast in the mud. He then turned back, and meeting the coyote they embraced each other in grief. Montezuma sent the coyote southward to find the sea, which it soon found and returned, when it was sent on the same errand to the northward, but returned unsuccessful. They then lay down to sleep, when Montezuma dreamed that he should form men and women out of clay, which he accordingly did, making two for each nation. Meanwhile the coyote sat behind him also making men, but the latter were ill-formed, so that Montezuma ordered them to be removed. His own people multiplied rapidly, and built a large city on the north bank of a river, supposed to be at the mouth of Salt river, in Arizona, where the remains of large ditches are still visible.

Montezuma next travelled southward, followed by large numbers of people. In accordance with a dream, he thrust a rod into the earth, and water flowed thence, which is the origin of the springs at Santa Rosa and elsewhere. After a time the Great Spirit appeared to Montezuma as an old man, and asked to baptize the people, that they might live beyond the sky after death, but Montezuma became angry and killed the Great Spirit. Then the latter arose from the dead by night and repeated the request, when Montezuma grew angry again, declared that he would take his people to heaven by a tower, and killed the Great Spirit a second time, leaving him on the ground, where he was dragged about as a plaything for four years. He then returned to heaven, removing the sun further from the earth as he ascended.

After a long interval he descended again with the same request as before. At this time Montezuma was living at the Casa Blanco, or white house, close to the Pimo villages, on the Gila river. The inside of the house was overlaid with pure gold. A third time he threw the Great Spirit, but the latter now becoming angry, threw a louse into Spain, which led to an invasion by the Spaniards. Twice did Montezuma meet and repel the invaders, but before the third engagement the golden ring flew from the finger of his daughter to the finger of the Spanish commander, and the silver ring of the latter flew to the finger of the former. Thus did she become leagued with the enemy, and when they were out of provisions she prevailed upon her people to threw them *tamales* instead of arrows, and thus they were fed at Montezuma's expense.

After many severe conflicts the Spaniards were victorious, when the traitorous Princess demanded the hand of the commander in marriage. He agreed to this on condition that an eagle which he set free should alight on a prickly pear tree. The eagle did so, and the commander started to celebrate the marriage at the pear tree, being followed by a large train of Papagoes; but, under the pretext of getting violins, powder, etc., he travelled on and on until the Indians all deserted him.

Henceforth, as the story goes, Montezuma made no improvements, and his people were scattered over the country. He afterwards deposited the archives of the Papago and Pinto nations in a cave near Santa Rosa, and ordered that they celebrate a feast there every fourth year, which custom is still observed. The nation gradually diminished, and Montezuma wandered about until the Indians have lost all traces of him.

DRY GOODS.

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DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 920 CHESNUT STREET,

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

Sweeping Reductions

ON THE WHOLE OF OUR STOCK.

Prices far Below Cost of Production.

Cloaks, Sacques, Walking Suits, Black and Colored Dress Silks, French and British Dress Goods, Paisley and French Long and Square SHAWLS, Wool and Stripe SHAWLS, Cloaking Cloths, Velveteens, Linens, Damasks, White Goods, Flannels, Domestics, Laces, Embroideries, Ties, Scarfs and Sashes, Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear, etc. etc.

11 11 thstu1t

CREAT CRASH

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DRY GOODS.

EVERYTHING DOWN—HIGH PRICES OVER FOR THE SEASON.

GRAND CLOSING SALE

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RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S

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At Retail.

Unprecedented Bargains

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SILKS,
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MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,

AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

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CLOAKINGS! CLOAKS! SHAWLS!

BEAVERS.
ASTRACHANS.
CARACULLAS.
VELVETEENS.
CHINCHILLAS.
WATERPROOFS.
MOSCOW BEAVERS.
LYONS SILK VELVETS.
SCARLET, WHITE, AND BLUE CLOTHS.

Cloaking buyers have the great advantage of seeing in our Cloak Room all the new styles. Our fine Cloaking Stock is superb.

CLOAK ROOM.

BEAVER CLOAKS.
ASTRACHAN CLOAKS.
CHINCHILLA CLOAKS.
CARACULLA CLOAKS.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
SILK VELVET CLOAKS.

Cheap, medium and fine garments.
Prices range from $10 to $50.
1000 Shawls, full sizes, $3 to $70.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,

1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

Cheap Goods, Bargains.

5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Muslin at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.
Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.
We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.
6-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.
Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

8 14swtD31 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

INDIA SCARFS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

FOR A VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

CHEAP AT

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DRY GOODS.

GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT

AT LESS THAN GOLD PRICES.

Fine Dress Goods,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BLACK SILKS WITH LUSTRE, at $1·25, 1·37½, 1·50, 1·62, to $2.
BLACK LYONS GRO GRAINS.
FINE QUALITIES, at $1·40, 1·50, 1·75, to $4.
Colored Dress Silks, $1·50 to $3.
Colored Gro Grain Silks, $3 to $4.
Corded Changeable Silks, at $1·25; cost 2·25.
Heavy Plaid Silks, at $1·25; cost 2.
Striped French Silks, at $1·30; worth 2·25.
Figured Colored Silks, at $1; cost 1·50.
25-inch Fancy French Silks, at $1·75; cost $3.
2000 YARDS DOUBLE CORD.
FRENCH SILK POPLINS, at $1·30; worth $2.
3000 YARDS CHAMELEON.
SILK POPLINS, AT $1·50; cost 2·25.
ALL-WOOL PLAID POPLINS, at 62, 75, 87c.; worth 87c., $1, 1·25.
10,000 YARDS ENGLISH POPLINS, at 20, 25, 31c., 37½, 50, and 62c.
BEST AMERICAN DELAINES at 16c.
A choice assortment of fine
LONG AND SQUARE PAISLEY SHAWLS.
LONG AND SQUARE BLANKET SHAWLS.
BROCHE SCARFS.
Novelties in Silk Ties and Scarfs.
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS.
Fine qualities at very low prices.
SILK PLUSHES, ALL COLORS.
GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES,
Blues, Greens, Purples, Wines, Autumn Leaves, Bismarks, and all the scarce colors, our own importation.
THE BEST KID GLOVES,
in all the new and desirable colors.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

On and after MONDAY, December 6, our store will be open until 10 o'clock P. M., until after the Holidays, for the accommodation of persons who cannot conveniently make their purchases during the day. 1t

SILKS.

BLACK SILKS.

(BLACK ALPACAS.)

IRISH POPLINS.

(HEAVY TARTAN PLAIDS.)

SILK FACED POPLINS

PLAID POPLINS.

VELVETEENS.

GEO. D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,

11 24 ws1314 PHILADELPHIA.

CARD.

DECEMBER 1st.

Anticipating an early resumption of specie payments, as indicated by the rapid decline in Gold, we have, in order to close out, as near as possible our WHOLE STOCK during the present month, marked down the prices to a Gold valuation, and many below the actual cost in Gold, in payment of which we are willing to accept Greenbacks, National Bank Notes, Gold or Silver Coin.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

IMPORTERS OF KID GLOVES,

No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

BLACK SILKS,
SILK POPLINS,
PLAID POPLINS,
CORDED WOOL POPLINS,
WOOL SQUARE SHAWLS,
WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
BLUE BLACK ALPACAS,
LYONS CLOAKING VELVET,
LADIES' MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' MERINO UNDERWEAR,
KID GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHIRT FRONTS, ETC. ETC. ETC.

Bargains in every department, to close out the WHOLE STOCK, at No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street. 12 1 wsmtf

Christmas Presents

OF INTRINSIC VALUE,

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

Have reduced some

Fine Dry Goods for Christmas.

FINE LONG SHAWLS.
CAMEL'S HAIR SCARFS.
NOBILITY VELVETS.
NOBILITY BLACK SILKS.
RICH ROBE DE CHAMS.
FINE ROYAL POPLINS.
FASHIONABLE PLUSHES.
BEST BLACK ASTRACHANS.
WHITE SMOOTH Do.
FANCY SACKINGS.

N. B.—Handkerchiefs, in Fancy Boxes; Point Lace Collars, Scarfs, Gloves, Roman Sashes, Fancy Ties, etc. etc. 10 16 smw

HANDKERCHIEFS!

HANDKERCHIEFS!

We have just received a large stock of FINE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, direct from the manufacturers, at very low pr'ces.
One lot fine Linen Handkerchiefs at 10 cents.
One lot Linen Handkerchiefs at 12 cents.
Full line Ladies' Handkerchiefs from 15 to 50 cts.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, extra quality, from 31 to 75 cents.
Gentlemen's Hemmed Handkerchiefs, in boxes, from 25 to 75 cents.
Silk Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs.
White Silk Handkerchiefs, extra quality.

STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA. sw4

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS,

Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 25 3m

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Would invite the attention of Buyers to their stock of

SILK CLOAK VELVETS,

Pure Silk, best imported, from 28 to 40 inches wide

Velveteens, Silk Finish,

AT LOW PRICES.

Fashionable Silk Plushes,

BLUE, BROWN, GREEN, SCARLET, WHITE, AND PURPLE

Ladies' Cloakings.

BLACK CARACULLA, OR DOG SKIN.
ASTRACHANS, IN BLACK AND WHITE.
SCARLET AND WHITE CARACULLAS.
VELVET BEAVERS AND CHINCHILLAS.
BLUE, WHITE, AND SCARLET CLOTHS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

9 13 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY MORNING,

DECEMBER 7TH,

Several lots of Fancy Goods, consisting of Glass Card Receivers, Bouquet Holders, Tulip Stands, Vases, Toilet Sets, etc. etc.
Writing-desks, Glove-boxes, Work-boxes, Match-stands, Ash-holders, etc.
Worked Slippers, $1, 1·25, 1·38, 1·50 a pair.
Fancy Purses, 25, 31, 38, and 50c.. up to $1·25.
Porte-monnaies, 20, 25, 31, 35, 40, 44, 50, 65, 75, and 80c., $1, 1·25, 1·37½, up to 2·50.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Gents' Colored Bordered Hdkfs.
1000 Lace Hdkfs, Linen Centres, at 50, 62, and 75c., $1, 1·50, at 50 per cent. less than what we sold them at three weeks ago.
A cheap lot of Lace Collars at 25, 31c., up to $2.
A large lot of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves at 31, 38, 50, 62½, and 75c.
Ladies' Spun Silk and Berlin Gloves.
Gents' Cloth and Kid-lined Gloves.
Children's Cloth Gloves.
A cheap lot of wide Black Sash Ribbons.
Blue, Pink, and Scarlet Sash Ribbons.
Black Velvet Ribbons, etc. etc.

BLACK VELVETEENS, BLACK SILKS, AND BLACK ALPACAS,

At the very lowest market prices.
Heavy yard-wide Shaker Flannels; All-wool and Domet 7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Blankets at the very lowest market prices.
Marseilles Counterpanes, very cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,

10 31 sw] N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Daily receiving New Goods suitable for Holiday Gifts.

223 FARIES & WARNER, 223

North Ninth Street, above Race,

Will open on Monday, from New York,
100 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 15, 18, 20, 25, 31, 37½, 44, and 50 cents.
100 dozen Gents' Colored Bordered Hdkfs, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 44, 50, and 60 cents.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs, 33, 37½, 44, 50, 62½, and 75 cents.
Job lot Lace Hdkfs., $1.
Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Cloth Gloves.
Gents' Kid-Lined Gloves, etc.

FANCY GOODS.

Writing Desks, $1, 2, 3, to 5.
China Tea Sets, 15, 25, 37½, 50c. to $1·25.
Building Blocks, 20, 25, 30, 37½, 40c., to $1.
Wax Dolls, moving eyes, 37½, 50, 62½, 75c., to $2.
Toilet Sets, Bisque Ornaments, Ten-Pins, Checker Boards, Picture Blocks, Pen Boxes, Furniture Sets, Bronze Ink-Stands, Drums, Paint Boxes, Fancy Figures, Toys, etc. etc., less than importers' prices.
New choice styles Calicoes, 12½c.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 33, 35, 37½, 40c., etc.
Canton Flannels, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20c., etc.
Yard-wide Shaker Flannels, etc.
All-wool Blankets, $4·25, $4·50, $5·50, $6, etc.
Ladies' Merino Vests, 75c., up.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75c., up.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Underwear.
Black Alpaca Poplins, 37½c., bargain.
Black and White Plaid Long Shawls, $3·50.
Ladies' and Misses' Balmoral Skirts, etc. etc. [14

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 223 N. NINTH STREET,

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Au Bon Marche.

The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing
DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety.
DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS.
SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS, CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC.

From $1·00 to $50·00.

Call and examine our Paris Goods.
Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates.
Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,

3 6 stuth§ PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly

COTTON, WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

CHESAPEAKE TERRAPIN.

DELAWARE TERRAPIN.
ALL KINDS WILD GAME.

JOHN MARTIN,

11 9 lmrp No. 1115 MARKET Street.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

The Repression of Sin in the Christian Church.

It is an acknowledged rule in all worldly things that prevention is better than cure, and the fifth chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians teaches us that the rule holds good in divine things as well. We shall not dwell upon the sin recorded and dealt with in this chapter. It is painful to think that even in the Church at Corinth, a Church so lately called to the knowledge of the truth, and endowed with so many miraculous gifts as we know it to have possessed, a sin of so flagrant a character should have been committed. Neither shall we dwell on the sentence pronounced upon the offender, which embraces more than mere exclusion from the Christian community, and implies the exercise of a peculiar power, the possession of which by the Church seems to have passed away. The Apostle resolves that the guilty member of the Corinthian Church referred to shall be delivered unto Satan "for the destruction of the flesh;" that is, that he may become the victim of bodily sickness and disease, so that, under the pressure of temporal affliction, his conscience may be awakened, his sinful inclinations destroyed, and the bitterness of the fruits of sin brought home to him. It is not a solitary instance in the New Testament of such a punishment. Elymas the sorcerer was struck blind when he resisted St. Paul; and we read in this very epistle of disease and death brought upon the Corinthians for their profanation of the Lord's Supper—"for this cause many are weak and sickly among you, and many sleep." In the instance before us, indeed, it was not found necessary to inflict the punishment denounced. The Apostle resolves only that it shall be inflicted at a certain time and in a certain way, leaving, of course, in the meanwhile, the possibility of repentance to the offender, a possibility which we know, from 2 Cor. ii. 5-8, became a reality. He did repent; there was even danger that he would be swallowed up with overmuch sorrow; the Apostle had to enjoin the Corinthians to forgive him, and to confirm their love towards him.

How far a sentence similar to that thus pronounced could now be inflicted in its completeness it is difficult to say. On the one hand, it may be urged that there is here the direct exercise of apostolic power; and that, without the possession of those apostolic gifts which substantiated and regulated the exercise of that power, any attempt on the part of the Church of our day to exercise it could only prove dangerous to others, and draw down ridicule on herself. On the other hand, it is to be noticed that St. Paul does not seem to place himself, in the passage before us, on any platform distinct from that occupied by the Church. No doubt he takes the lead, but he associates the Church with himself; the sentence is finally to be the Church's, and not his. We are thus led up into a question which does not seem to have been yet adequately discussed, the distinctions drawn in connection with which are rather in a high degree arbitrary and unsatisfactory—the question, viz., How far the powers of the Apostolic Church were peculiar to it: or, How far they were at least intended by the Saviour to be the possession of his people in all ages.

Having said thus much upon points all notice of which it was hardly possible to omit, we turn to what more immediately concerns the question before us in this paper, How shall we best repress sin in the Christian Church?

It is the duty of the Church at large, the duty of each particular congregation, of each Christian community, to keep alive in its members the feeling that they are one united whole, not a mere collection of individual persons, each standing apart from the rest and concerned only about his own salvation, but an organized body, all whose parts are bound together for the production of a holy result in which all are interested, to which all are bound, but which none of them can produce separately. There seems reason to fear that the force of this conception of a church's—of a congregation's—calling is not sufficiently felt among us. There is earnest zeal, anxious prayer, self-denying effort on the part of tens of thousands of the members of our congregations to grow up to the great standard of the divine life presented in Christ Jesus. In many a private chamber, in many a family circle, in the midst of us the Saviour sees of the travail of his soul and is satisfied. Nothing can be more beautiful, nothing more saintly, than the specimens of these to which, thank God, we can point on every side. But can we speak equally of congregational, of common, effort in the same great cause? Is the idea of the common responsibility sufficiently impressed upon us? Do we feel enough that we are not only our own, but our brothers' and our sisters' keepers; that, when they stand strong in the lovely life of Christianity, we have a share in the blessing; that when they fall the blame is in part ours? An old Father of the Church writes:—"They say in the traditions that Matthew the Apostle constantly said that, if the neighbor of an elect man sin, the elect man has sinned. For, had he conducted himself as the Lord prescribes, his neighbor also would have been filled with such reverence for the life he led as not to sin." Could these words have been written by many now? The feeling of strangeness with which most will at first read them is the answer in the negative. And the negative is confirmed by the bitter complaints made, during the commercial disasters of the last few years, only against those, often office-bearers even in their different churches, who were the immediate instruments of the calamities and dishonor. Were these complaints in their exclusiveness just? We have no wish to defend those against whom they were made. Let them be condemned as they deserve to be; and let the condemnation be continued after they have retrieved their own fortunes, while their victims pine and die. But did it never occur to the general Christian community that it was largely partaker of the sin; that, by its own love of luxury and display, by its too common haste to be rich, by its want of plainness and simplicity and practical manifestation of the feeling that truth and goodness are better than worldly splendor, it was fostering, instead of checking, the passions which culminated with some in so much ruin and disgrace? It ought to have said, "These men's sins are ours; we have encouraged and spurred them on, and the shame of what has happened lies at our door as well as theirs. That conviction would have led it to set its own house in order, and the family tone would have helped at least to preserve in future other members of the family from going astray."

Our Christian life is a holy feast, and we are one: these are the two great lessons of the chapter we have been considering. Let us endeavor to rise to the thought of them. We shall then endeavor to prevent sin rather than need to cure it; and, when we must have recourse to discipline as a cure, our discipline will have a far greater power than it has now.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

METHODIST.

—Rev. J. W. Dawson was received to the Central Ohio Conference, at its fall meeting in Locke, from the Free Presbyterian Church.

—James Long and S. P. M. Tasker, Esqs., have each subscribed to the "Loan Fund" of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Church the sum of $10,000, payable in instalments of $1000 per annum.

—The total number of ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1868 was 2495; local preachers, 4413; white members, 503,596; colored members, 32,085. The bishops are J. O. Andrew, R. Paine, G. F. Pierce, J. Early, H. H. Kavanaugh, W. M. Wightman, E. M. Marvin, D. S. Doggett, H. N. McTyeire.

—Methodism in the United States comprises a membership of 2,337,518, and an itinerant ministry of 14,076—a body more than three times as large, in the first particular, and more than four times in the second, as the corresponding body in England and Scotland. The aggregate, in all lands, is 19,251 ministers and 3,353,847 members—a number large enough for a nation.

—The Connecticut Methodist State Convention, which we announced some weeks ago, was held last week in New Haven. From its report it appears that the number of Methodist church members in Connecticut is 20,000. The number of churches is 166, valued at $1,046,000, and of parsonages 165, valued at $1,208,000. There are 169 ministers, including supplies; 174 Sunday Schools, 15,831 scholars, and 64,833 volumes in the libraries.

—The increase in the department of church edifices and parsonages the last year is very large. In the present total, 12,048 churches, the increase is 356, an average of nearly one each day in the year. In a total of 3968 parsonages there is an increase of 157. The Methodist Episcopal Church has now invested in church edifices and parsonages the large sum of $54,-115,297, the increase for the year 1869 being $6,144,796. The average value of churches (houses of worship) is nearly $4000, and that of parsonages about $1730.

—The Trustees of the Charles Street Church, Baltimore, have secured an eligible site for their new church. They have purchased the lot and family mansion of Charles A. Gambrell, Esq., northeast corner of Charles and Monument streets, fronting fifty-one feet on Monument street, with a depth of one hundred and sixty feet, and the adjoining residence on Monument street, fronting thirty feet, with a depth of one hundred and sixty feet, to the wide alley in the rear. For the Gambrell property $70,000 was paid, and for the adjoining house and ground $50,000, making the entire cost of the property $120,000. The present Charles Street Church has been sold to the Light street congregation for the sum of $120,000. The purchase includes all the furniture of the church, and also the parsonage on West Fayette street, and furniture.

PRESBYTERIAN (SOUTH.)

—A beautiful Gothic church, erected at Hobbs' Depot, near Louisville, Ky., was dedicated to the worship of God lately. Dr. Stuart Robinson preached in the morning to a large and attentive audience. This neat and commodious building, in connection with Dr. Hill's school has been erected at a cost of a little over $12,000.

BAPTIST.

—The Free-Will Baptists now number 1375 churches and 66,631 communicants, an increase of 97 churches and 5447 communicants during the past year.

—From the minutes of the Associations with which the churches of Philadelphia are connected, we have gathered the following statistics for the year with regard to them:—Baptisms, 782; deaths, 163; present membership, 14,134.

—There are five Baptist churches in Philadelphia without pastors at the present time, the Fourth, Twelfth, Passyunk, Shiloh, and Second Germantown. There are four Baptist Mission Chapels in Philadelphia, viz: Angora, Fox Chase, Boardman, and Rittenhousetown.

—The Baptist Theological Seminary and University of Chicago have now over one hundred students. Most of them are from the Northwest, and several are ordained ministers who have been settled as pastors. The Theological Seminary charges no tuition, and the University gives to needy students the benefit of free tuition on its scholarships. The Seminary has secured the Hengstenberg Library, of 12,000 volumes, in Prussia, for $6000 currency.

REFORMED.

—A call from the congregation of the Reformed church, Manayunk, has been tendered the Rev. P. Stryker Talmage to become their pastor.

—The Second Reformed Church of Philadelphia has extended a call to the Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, of the Sixth Avenue Church, New York. The call has been accepted.

—Mr. D. D. Williamson has left $10,000 to the Theological Seminary (Reformed) of New Brunswick. He also made the Boards of Foreign and Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church his residuary legatees, and it is thought they will realize about $10,000 each.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Fourth United Presbyterian Church in this city the Rev. W. C. Jackson pastor elect, was cheered in having thirty persons added to its communicant's list on Sabbath, November 14. This congregation have just purchased an eligible site for a new church edifice at the northeast corner of Fitzwater and Nineteenth streets, and will promptly proceed to erect on it a new house of worship.

—The Fifth United Presbyterian Church, of this city the Rev. A. Calhoun pastor, has just manifested a most becoming spirit of liberality and enterprise in paying off the debt that has long encumbered it, and bids fair to prosecute its great work with increased encouragement and success. At the Communion in this church, on November 21, eighteen persons were added to the membership.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Rev. E. Y. Garrette has been dismissed from his pastorate, in Millbury, and accepted a call to the Plymouth Church, in Pittsburg, Pa., where he will soon be installed.

—The new chapel for Dr. Nehemiah Adams' Church, on Columbia avenue, in this city, is cruciform in shape, and will seat five hundred persons. Services were held in it, for the first time, last Sabbath.

LUTHERAN.

—The Rev. W. S. Emery confirmed twenty-eight persons at a recent communion service held at the Tinicum Church, in Bucks county, of which he is the pastor.

—At the recent meeting of the Philadelphia Conference of the East Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran Church, the subject of Beneficiary Education was considered, and it was resolved that an extra effort be made for the collection of education money, and that the conference co-operate with the rest of the churches connected with the synod in sustaining the students at Gettysburg.

—At the meeting of the General Council of the Lutheran Church, recently held, the council declared itself prepared to receive propositions from the Missouri and any other synods, looking to their organic union with it in accordance with its fundamental principles. The right of the Iowa Synod to debate, but not to vote, was determined. The question of the Minnesota Synod, on the true interpretation of the Four Points, as determined at Pittsburg, after long debates, a reference back to the President of the inquiring synod, its reference to a committee, and their report upon it, was left unanswered, requiring a year for special consideration. Dr. Krauth reported an answer to the Pope's encyclical letter, and was appointed delegate to the Leipsic Conference.

CATHOLIC.

—The exercises of the Holy Jubilee have commenced in the new St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Seventeenth and Stiles streets, and will terminate, on the 8th instant, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception.

—A Mission will take place in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Front and Laurel streets (Rev. Michael Filan, pastor), on the 8th instant. It will be under the auspices of a number of Redemptionist Fathers from Baltimore.

—The grand marble altar built for the St. Francis' Catholic Church, Twenty-fifth and Callowhill streets, has been put in its place. The altar is of Italian marble and 15 feet high, and about 20 feet from the floor of the church. The cenotaph is ornamented with wreaths of roses and other flowers, enclosing the name "Jesus." Above this is the tabernacle, with marble door, surmounted by a dome supported by six round and four square columns. The dome is richly ornamented. The altar cost over $3000.

EPISCOPAL.

—It is a significant fact that twenty out of the twenty-eight Episcopal churches in Maine are supported by Sunday collections.

—The Rev. Dr. Canfield has resigned the rectorship of Christ Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., in consequence of continued ill health.

ECCLESIASTICAL RECORD.

—The Rev. A. D. Hawn has received a call to the Third Presbyterian Church, Williamsport, Pa.

—The Rev. Robert Scott has removed from the church in Smithville to the Presbyterian church, Moriches, Long Island.

—The Rev. J. Gardner, of Hammond, New York, has received and accepted a unanimous call to the church of Canton, New York, and enters on its duties immediately. Correspondents will please notice the change.

—The Rev. W. F. Kean, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church, Freeport, Pa., having removed to Columbus City, Louisa county, Iowa, correspondents and editors will please address him at the latter place.

The Mound Builders.

Archæological Discoveries Near Chicago.

A discovery has just been made in the suburbs of Chicago which, it is believed, will add much towards the solution of problems connected with the earliest inhabitants of North America. Prof. William Stimson, who has long been connected with the Chicago Academy of Sciences, a short time since, while passing a Mr. Thatcher's farm, just beyond the town of Harlem, and adjoining Haas Park, discovered hillocks which he suspected might belong to the mound-building period, and might contain valuable mementoes of a past age. A few days afterwards he obtained permission of the owner of the farm to make examination of the mounds, and last week he, together with Charles Kennicott, made a personal examination of the premises, and uncovered the earth to the depth of about three feet. They had dug but a short time, when human bones were discovered, which, upon examination, proved to be of a race at present extinct upon the continent of North America. Persevering efforts of several days were rewarded with the finding of several other similar mounds, and the remains of twenty human beings. Two entire skeletons were found, with the exception that one of them lacked two cervical bones, and the other a few of the bones of the hands and feet. The bones themselves were very friable, and required the most careful handling to prevent their falling into dust again. The bones which mark the peculiar characters of the beings who once possessed them are those of the cranium. It is well known that the heads of Europeans and all descendants of the Caucasian race are usually much greater in length and breadth. They have what is technically called the *dolicho-cephalic* skull, while the Iroquois Indians, who inhabited America at the landing of Columbus, possessed square heads, or skulls which archæologists call *brachy-cephalic*. The skulls found at Thatcher's farm are of the *brachy-cephalic* type, and this fact stamps them as being at least as old as the first discovery of America. It is said that the influences of civilization have entirely changed the shape of the Indians' skull, so that the present tribes, no matter how much isolated from the white man, present no cases of the antique Indian head. Another evidence of the antiquity of these remains is the position in which they were found. Professor Stimson was obliged to remove a large tree which grew on one of the mounds to reach the skeletons. A cross section of this tree disclosed 87 rings, and, since botanists claim that the evidences of the first 15 years' growth of old trees has been obliterated, it follows that this tree was at least 100 years old. The mounds were about two feet above the surface of the prairie, were oval in shape, and were about 4 or 5 feet wide, and from 10 to 20 feet in length. They were each surrounded by a well-defined trench. Before reaching the remains a layer of hard blue clay was penetrated, and the bones were found reposing in a bed of gravel. The remains were found three feet below the surface. The mounds contained no tools or weapons, or at least none have yet been discovered; although, as the researches have not terminated, it is not impossible that these objects may yet be found. The remains were apparently thrown together promiscuously, as if the rites of sepulture had been hurried—perhaps at the close of a battle. From all the circumstances, it is believed that when the beings were buried there the place was the margin of the lake, and thus the phenomena are closely connected with another interesting series of questions relating to the lake and its physical condition and boundaries before the shores were discovered by Europeans. Dr. Durham read the following report on these discoveries before the Chicago Academy of Sciences:—

"There were five in number, located near the eastern bank of the Desplaines river. The ground is covered with young trees and underbrush, and the soil is clay interspersed with gravel. On the farm of Mr. True, on section 36 of the town of Layden, a circular mound, 40 feet in diameter, was discovered. The first discovered was an elliptical mound lying near and parallel to the main bank of the river—favorably located for a lookout station. This mound is 124 feet in circumference and 48 in diameter from northwest to southwest, and 28 feet northeast to southeast. At the southern end is a shallow trench eight feet wide. Upon this mound are several black oak stumps, the largest of which is nineteen inches in diameter, with 87 rings. It has a very gentle slope, and is elevated 12 inches above the surrounding ground. Mr. Kennicott made an exploratory excavation to the depth of three and a half feet, and found the mound composed of clayey soil, very compact. Fifty-two feet south of this mound, and 60 feet from the bank of the river, was another, elevated to the height of 37 inches, and surrounded by a well-defined shallow trench six feet across. The measurements are:—Circumference, 108 feet; long diameter, 37 feet; short diameter, 29 feet. The ground is covered with hazel-brush and scrub-oaks, and there are four small stumps, six inches in diameter. An excavation was made in this mound, but no signs of stratification of the soil, which was clayey in character, were found. But at the depth of thirty-six inches there was found a small bone—a fragment of a unio—but nothing else. The excavation was continued six inches below the surrounding level, and harder clay, with no indications of removal, was found. Fifteen feet distant is a remarkable mound, which has some resemblance to an animal, and has been christened 'The Black Bear.' The bear lies parallel to the Desplaines river, seventy feet southeast of No. 1, and the body is sixty feet long, thirty feet wide, and elevated three and a-half feet. The extremities are lower and flatter. The anterior extremities are twenty-one feet in length, while the posterior portion is irregular and longer. To the east of the third mound is a well-marked one, 102 feet in circumference, elevated two feet. Hidden in the underbrush, with an old stump on the summit, was a circular mound, sixty feet in circumference, and elevated two feet. At the depth of three feet, lying closely together, were found portions of two skulls and an impression of the third. One skull had been punctured by the sharp point of a war-club."
—*Chicago Tribune.*

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS

ARE NOW OCCUPYING THEIR OWN BUILDING, THEIR STORE HAVING BEEN ENTIRELY RENEWED SINCE THEIR LATE FIRE.

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ENGLISH WATER COLORS, From 25 cents to $40 per box.

PICTURES AND FRAMES Of every description, and every price, REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS. [11 10rp

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GARDNER & FLEMING, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, No. 214 South FIFTH Street, BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand CARRIAGES, INCLUDING Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths For Sale at Reduced Prices.

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CURTAIN MATERIALS.

LACE CURTAINS, $13·00 to $60·00 a pair. NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, $2 to $14 a pair. WINDOW SHADES, all kinds. SILK BROCATELLES, SMYRNA CLOTHS, PLUSHES, REPS, TERRIES AND DAMASKS, all colors. TASSEL, GIMPS, FRINGES, ETC. [11 26 31

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

W. H. CARRYL & SONS, No. 723 CHESNUT STREET, IN E. H. GODSHALK & CO.'S CARPET STORE, (TWO DOORS ABOVE OUR OLD STAND).

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ROBERT W. SMITH, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that ELIZA SMITH, widow of said decedent, has filed her petition in the office of the Clerk of said Court, with an appraisement of the personal property she elects to retain under the Act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, December 11, 1869, unless exceptions be filed thereto.
R. RUNDLE SMITH, Attorney for Petitioner.
12 3 4 7 9 4t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MANUS McCLUSKEY, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY MULHOLLAND (late McCluskey), administratrix, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, December 15, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
12 2 thstu 5t* WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN C. NIPPES, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of "The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities," Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN C. NIPPES, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 14, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 209 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
12 4 6 8 10 13 ROBERT P. DECHERT, Auditor.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 48 SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. [11 17 3m

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO., OILS, 11 19 3m No. 122 S. SECOND Street.

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WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES.

650 KEGS In Beautiful Clusters, AT 40 CENTS PER POUND.

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LUSCIOUS WHITE GRAPES, IN 25 POUND KEGS,

Nicely packed in cork cuttings, so that persons can keep them for use all winter.

SOLD AT A MODERATE PRICE BY THE KEG, BY MITCHELL & FLETCHER, No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET, 11 4 thstu2mSp PHILADELPHIA.

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J. E. CALDWELL & CO., JEWELLERS, No. 902 CHESNUT Street, ARE OPENING European Novelties, Bridal Silver Wares Diamonds, Choice Gems of Art, 10 20 thsturp IN BRONZE.

BEING DESIROUS OF REDUCING STOCK, I have concluded to offer A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY At lower prices than the same quality can bought for elsewhere.
Now is the time to buy, in anticipation of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. Fine Watches and Chains, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Amethyst Studs, Engagement Rings, Etc., Diamond Rings and Studs.
Compare prices, and satisfy yourself.
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Fine Watches, Gold Jewelry, Sterling Silver Ware, French and German Clocks, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam tugs furnished at the lowest notice. 1355

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

PEREMPTORY SALE—125 TONS COAL. On Monday, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, without reserve, for account of whom it may concern, at J. Barclay Hacker's wharf, west end of Market Street Bridge, cargo per boat Manhattan, 45 tons egg and 90 tons stove, free burning coal slightly stained by being under water; terms cash. [12 2 3t

BRICK MACHINE. On Monday, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 1160 Beach street, corner of Marlborough, without reserve, for account of whom it may concern, 1 Excelsior Brick Machine. 12 3 2t

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC., TUESDAY, Dec. 7, At the Exchange.
Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of John Wilkinson, deceased—LOT, Marshall street, between Venango and Tioga.
Executors' Peremptory Sale—Estate of Evan Fox, deceased—LARGE and VALUABLE LOT, Girard avenue, between Franklin and Eighth streets. See plan.
HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 2019 West Delaney place. Immediate possession.
BUSINESS STAND—Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1233 Vine street. Immediate possession.
MODERN 2½-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 931 North Fourth street, above Poplar. Immediate possession.
Executors' Peremptory Sale—Estate of George Miller, deceased—WELL-SECURED REDEEMABLE GROUND RENT, $112 50 a year.
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1518 Wallace street.
GENTEEL THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 870 North Twentieth street.
For Account and Risk of Former Purchaser.
$7000 Long Island Railroad Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, May and November.
For other accounts:—
$1000 Harrisburg, P. M. J. and Lancaster Railroad.
$12,100 Bald Eagle Valley Railroad 1st mortgage.
$10,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent.
$8000 Connecting Railroad Co. 6 per cent.
$12,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad (Branch bonds).
$8000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Consolidated.
100 shares Amygdaloid Mining Co. of L. S.
22 shares American Fire Insurance Co.
17 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Co.
10 shares Locomotive Head and Car Gas Light Co.
$7000 The Central Passenger Railway Co.
110 shares Old Township Lime Turnpike Co.
35 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.
50 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad Co.
100 shares Schuylkill Navigation Co., common.
10 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co.
8 shares Bank of North America.
16 shares Southwark National Bank. 12 3 6t
$3000 Camden and Atlantic Railroad 7 per cent.
Leases of City Wharves and Landings, by order of J. M. Pugh, Commissioner, for a term of one or three years:—
Dock Street Wharf on the River Delaware.
South " " "
Christian " " "
Washington " " "
Bridesburg Wharf " "
Arch " " River Schuylkill.
Race " " "
Catalogues now ready.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS. On Monday Morning, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [11 30 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., On Tuesday Morning, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 1 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. On Thursday Morning, Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 3 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. On Friday Morning, December 10, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 20 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 12 4 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
Sale at No. 809 Chesnut street.
HALL FIXTURES. On Monday Morning, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 809 Chesnut street, third floor, will be sold, the furniture of a public hall, consisting of 250 yards cocoa matting; 40 settees; 2 walnut office desks; 2 walnut tables; mirror; 2 pedestals; 6 arm chairs; carpet, etc. 12 3 3t

SALE OF A STOCK OF ELEGANT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, Manufactured by Messrs. MEININGER & GUENTHER. On Tuesday Morning, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold at public sale, the entire stock of first-class Cabinet Furniture for parlor, chamber, and dining-room, manufactured by Messrs. Meininger & Guenther, No. 832 N. Tenth street.
The furniture will be open for examination at the auction store on Monday, the 6th of December. 12 4 3t

SALE OF REAL SWISS LACE CURTAINS AND TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, ETC. On Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, a large assortment of rich lace window curtains, Nottingham do., vestibule curtains, tassels, loops, etc.
Also, rich embroidered piano and table covers. 12 4 3t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
Household Furniture and Merchandise of every description received for consignment.
Personal attention given to sales at dwellings. [11 24 6

LARGE PUBLIC SALE OF NEW AND DESIRABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, TRIPLE-PLATE SILVER-WARE, ETC. ETC., FOR ACCOUNT OF MANUFACTURERS.
At the Salesrooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, on Monday, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock.
The catalogue, a choice one, contains the largest assortment of household furniture ever offered at public sale.
Among the articles most worthy of note may be found handsome walnut chamber suits in oil and varnish; parlor suits of oiled walnut wood, upholstered in best manner and covered with plush, hair-cloth, reps, and terry; cottage suits, with and without marble tops; etageres, hat-stands, M. T. tables, sideboards, wardrobes, mattresses, extension tables, dining chairs, mirrors, Spanish chairs, etc. etc.
Also, an invoice of fine triple plate silver-ware.
N. B.—ON HAND, AT PRIVATE SALE, AN ELEGANT 7-OCT. ROSEWOOD PIANO. 1t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 6 No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

FURS! FURS! FURS! Regular Trade Sales of Furs and Robes, by catalogue, Every Thursday throughout the season, ending last Thursday in January, to which the attention of the trade is invited. 12 3

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.
GRAND SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF PARIS HOLIDAY GOODS, By order of Messrs. HECHT & BROS., New York, and one other Large Importing House, On Monday Morning, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 3 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., ETC. On Monday Morning, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.
N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 1t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.
Sale No. 138 North Eleventh Street.
SUPERIOR WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, Fine Velvet Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedding, China and Glassware, etc. On Thursday Morning, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 138 North Eleventh street, the entire Superior Furniture. 12 4 4t

MINCED MEAT.

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The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCED MEAT, so universally known all over the country.
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FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 11 9 tuths1mrp

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS. 10 15tu3t DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Annual Dinner of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania—The Toasts and Speeches of the Occasion—An Account of Recent and Prospective Progress, by the President of the Institution.

Yesterday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, in the large hall of the time-honored University of Pennsylvania, a reunion dinner was partaken of by the members of the Society of the Alumni, other graduates of the institution, and a number of distinguished guests.

Hon. F. C. Brewster, Attorney-General of the State and President of the Alumni Association, presided.

Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., at the request of the Chairman, pronounced a blessing before the chairs were drawn.

When the cloth was removed, and letters expressive of regret at inability to be present were read from several persons, the Chairman then proposed the toast:—"The President of the United States," to which no response was made, but which was honored by the whole company rising ere they drank.

Then came the toast, "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." The Chairman, in proposing it, stated that Governor Geary, who had been invited to reply, was prevented by official engagements from being present.

The "University of Pennsylvania" was the next toast in order. To this Professor C. S. Stille, Provost of the Institution, responded as follows:—

I feel, gentlemen, of course, in your coming here to-night, that you look rather to the past than to the future while those engaged in the academical work of the University look more to the future than to the past. * * * Most of you are aware that formerly what were termed the scientific students were few in number, and hardly had a place—in fact, they were a sort of nondescript class that we hardly know where to place. But now we endeavor to give them a regular, thorough, systematic education—like that we give all other students who come to college to pursue the regular course; and as a proof of the success we have encountered in this respect we have now in this scientific class no less than 28 students, which is very unusual, of course; in fact, a novel arrangement. In short, by these improvements, we are endeavoring to make, in the not distant future, a grand scientific school in Philadelphia. (Applause.) And the result of the modifications for the college has been a very large increase in the number of students. We have now about 170 students, which is a larger number than has formerly been in attendance here. We look too upon this as only the beginning—for why should we not have three or four times as many?

But then comes up another matter. This building has no accommodations for such a number of students. Even for the 130 students, with their fifteen professors, what accommodations has it? Now, gentlemen, what is the spirit in which these things have been done? Not merely to raise the reputation of the university—though as graduates of the university you must all have an interest in that reputation, and feel anxious to give the college its proper position—but for a far higher object, we want to make this university what it always ought to have been, a grand Philadelphia institution. (Applause.) We feel that we ought to have the advantages here that other institutions have—and this is a matter of the first importance. We are not merely struggling for scientific reputation, for the reputation of the university, but for the reputation of Philadelphia.

Now, gentlemen, how far have we gone into this? What do we propose to do? Two things. First to get a proper site for the building of the University, and second to get money enough to endow the institution. (Applause.) And one of these things is dependent on the other. How, for instance, can we go to any man and ask for aid when Councils, as Select did the other day, authorize us to purchase seven acres and a half of ground and not allow us to sell one foot for the purpose of putting up buildings? We have not got the money to pay, and to get it we must have the buildings. The buildings are necessary. Now the trouble is just this. Some imagine that we are going to speculate on the city of Philadelphia, but nothing could be more erroneous; our interests and theirs are the same. As guardians of the city they should take an interest in the success of a Philadelphian institution like this. If we could only make them understand this there would be no trouble at all in the matter. And I am happy to state that some of them do understand it, and see that it is to the real interest of the city. Besides, what we want is money. We cannot keep up a scientific institution without it—nor can we compete or compare, without money, with the scientific schools of other places. I can state, too, that our efforts in this direction have not been in vain, for during the past year $150,000 has been raised for the purpose. I have nothing but words of encouragement to say in regard to the prospect of endowment. It depends upon the city. If we have a local habitation in which to put our buildings, we should have no difficulty in getting the whole endowment (applause) of half a million.

The speaker then resumed his seat amid great applause.

The "City of Philadelphia" was the next toast—a toast to which his Honor Mayor Fox replied.

The next toast was the "Alumni of the University." To this Hon. P. F. Smith responded.

To the toast "The Law Alumni," George D. Budd, Esq., made a happy response.

The toast, "Our Medical Graduates," was responded to by Dr. H. L. Hodge.

The toast, "Our Army and Navy," was answered by General Louis Wagner in a brief tribute to the contributions which the University had made to the army and navy during the late war.

The toast, "The Press," was responded to by Mr. Francis Wells.

The toast, "The Judiciary," was assigned to Judge Hare, whose response was listened to with great attention.

The last regular toast, "Woman," was responded to by Thomas A. Biddle, Esq., in some felicitous remarks.

Mr. Henry C. Carey was then toasted, and in reply referred to the important positions occupied by Pennsylvania in all its relations, educational and industrial, to the Union.

The company separated at a timely hour after an evening very agreeably spent.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 293, being a increase over those of last week of 44, and 29 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 131 were adults; 148 were minors; 210 were born in the United States; 55 were foreign; 14 were unknown; 15 were people of color; and 13 from the country. Of the number, 3 died of congestion of the lungs; 6 of inflammation of the brain; 10 of marasmus; 8 of old age; 6 of typhoid fever; 7 of convulsions; 36 of consumption of the lungs; 15 of disease of the heart; 20 of debility; 31 of scarlet fever; and 21 of inflammation of the lungs.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	5	Fifteenth	14
Second	13	Sixteenth	6
Third	9	Seventeenth	11
Fourth	6	Eighteenth	7
Fifth	3	Nineteenth	31
Sixth	3	Twentieth	15
Seventh	23	Twenty-first	6
Eighth	8	Twenty-second	6
Ninth	6	Twenty-third	7
Tenth	5	Twenty-fourth	11
Eleventh	7	Twenth-fifth	11
Twelfth	5	Tweuth-sixth	17
Thirteenth	7	Twenty-seventh	14
Fourteenth	4	Twenty-eighth	4

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The winter is upon us in earnest.

—Some trouble seems to exist in the female department of the Monroe Grammar School. Pupils are daily attacked with fainting spells.

—The Grand Jury reported several nuisances in the shape of groggeries existing in Alaska street.

—The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Exchange Company takes place on Monday at noon.

—One-half the butter now being sold in our city is but mere lard under the former name.

—A stop should be put to the unnecessary washing of pavements this frosty weather.

—The quarterly meeting of the tobacco trade will be held on Monday at 8 P. M.

—Toy and gimcrack venders are increasing as Christmas approaches.

—Grand temperance meeting at Concert Hall to-night.

—Why cannot the car fares be reduced to 5 cents?

—There are strong prospects of more snow,

—Overcoats are comfortable.

LUNACY CASE.—The case of George W. Draper, which was to have been heard on last Saturday, came up to-day on a writ of habeas corpus, but was postponed for another week, on account of the absence of counsel. The writ was for the purpose of testing the right of the managers of Kirkbride's Insane Asylum to detain the complainant, who is said to have been an inmate of the institution for twenty years. The patient is related to a well-known bank-note engraving firm, and his particular phase of insanity is said to be in imagining himself a poet. We have quite a number of such cases running at large, to which the attention of the authorities should be directed. A wholesome correction or imprisonment of all such would result in a great saving of time to editors.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Yesterday Michael McKinney, while drunk, went into the residence of his father, in the Nineteenth ward, and after raising a disturbance, proceeded to demolish the crockery ware. A policeman secured Michael and locked him up. Alderman Devlin subsequently held him in $500 for trial.

EXPLOSION.—About 11 o'clock this A. M. an oil agent set fire to what he represented to be a non-explosive oil, in the grocery store of Charles Stackhouse, on Orthodox street, Frankford. An explosion followed, and the burning material scattering over the store burned two lads, aged 14 and 17 years, slightly, and a daughter of a Mr. Oldfield seriously.

A VIOLATION OF A LAW.—High Constable Curley, this morning notified the Board of Health that he intended hereafter to direct the arrest of all drivers of ash carts whose vehicles were not covered, in accordance with the ordinance of Councils.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Last evening Thomas Glynn, aged fifteen, was arrested at Crystal's Varieties on complaint of his mother, who preferred a charge of incorrigibility against him. Alderman Toland sent him to the House of Refuge.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—Before U. S. Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., this morning, the case of the United States vs. John Brisline was called up. The allegation made by the counsel for the claimant was, that on Tuesday last, after charging the jury, and after they had retired to deliberate on the case, Judge Cadwallader twice visited them.

The foreman of the jury testified that the Judge entered the building not knowing that they were still in session, but on learning the fact, visited and spoke to them. He offer to give them any legal information which they might want, as he was going from home and could not attend if sent for. The Judge casually mentioned that he expected we would have to render a verdict in this case. No questions were asked or answered. The case was continued.

COMMITTED FOR CONTEMPT.—In the case of George Doll, toy manufacturer, North Sixth street, a few days ago, United States Commissioner Phillips issued an order requiring him to produce his books and papers before 12 o'clock noon to-day. A few minutes after the time specified Mr. Doll appeared, and on being asked if he had brought the documents, answered "No." A commitment for contempt was then made out, and Mr. Doll was handed into the charge of an officer, to be conducted to prison.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Before Recorder Givin this morning, James Boling was charged with having committed an assault and battery upon Samuel Adger, residing in South street, above Eighth. The accused was held in $600 bail to keep the peace.

REMOVAL.—We are informed that the well-known banking firm of Smith, Randolph & Co. have removed from the southwest corner of Third and Chesnut streets to the southeast corner of Third and Carter's alley.

FAST DRIVING.—Yesterday afternoon Morris Lukens was arrested at Third and Poplar streets for fast driving. Alderman Eggleton fined him and held him in $500 for trial.

APPOINTED RECEIVER.—Yesterday, Judge Allison appointed Recorder Givin Receiver for the City Commissioner and City Controller, pending the present contest.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New.	99	20 sh Penna R.	54½
$3000 do ....c&p.	98¾	1 do	54¾
$1200 Leh 6s R Ln.	85½	500 sh Read.b5 wbal. 10d8	49-56
50 sh Corn Ex Bk.	70	100 do	49-56
1 sh Leh V R.	53¾	500 do ..s60 wb.1s	49-56
3 do	53¾	500 do ...b5d1	49¾
2 do	53¾	600 do ...1s	49¾
		3 sh Ger Pass R.	28

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)

HALL.—On the morning of the 3d instant, GEORGE, infant son of George W. and E. Louisa Hall.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY GOODS—A GRAND DISPLAY.
WRITING DESKS,
SCOTCH AND VIENNA GOODS,
Knives, Gold Pens and Pencils, Wallets and Pocket-Books, Cigar and Card Cases, Backgammon Boards, Dominoes, Chess, Cribbage, Bronze Inkstands, Portfolios, Games,
And a large variety of Goods suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
51 mwsSm PHILADELPHIA.

BRONZES!
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE IMPORTED THIS SEASON THE LARGEST VARIETY OF CHOICE
WORKS OF ART IN BRONZE
EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS COUNTRY, EMBRACING
Statuettes, Groups, Animals, and Birds,
SELECTED AS THE BEST FROM AMONG THE WORKS OF

EMILE HERBERT,	MOIGNIEZ,
A. CARIER,	PAUTROT,
J. GREGOIRE,	E. DELABRIERRE,
E. CARLIER,	COUSTOU,
HUZEL,	E. CANA,
PEIFFER,	PILET,
P. J. MENE,	DUCHOISELLE,
DUMAIGE,	BOURET,

BULLO.
Candelabra, Vases, Card-Stands, Inkstands, and Fancy Articles Generally.
Paris Mantel Clocks and Side Pieces,
IN BRONZE AND GILT, BRONZE AND MARBLE, FLORENTINE, ROMAN, GOLDEN, ANTIQUE, GREEN AND GILT, AND OXYDIZED SILVER BRONZES,
ANY OF WHICH WILL FORM AN ENDURING AND TASTEFUL 12 3 mwf
Holiday Present.

THE WEBSTER
PORTABLE
HOT AIR FURNACE.
The cheapest, most economical and best operating Heater now in use for warming Dwellings, Public Halls, Churches, etc. The superiority of the Heater consists in its peculiar construction by which the Air to be heated passes through inside of the pipes and tubes, and is heated by the products of combustion circulating around and between them; no cleaning of these tubes ever being required. The amount of Radiating surface being nearly double that of any other Furnace now in use, it completely utilizes all the heat produced by the fuel consumed; however intense the heat, the outside casing is always cold, and no heat is wasted or radiated into the cellar. In its quickness of operation, the purity of its heated air, its simplicity of construction and operation, its freedom from dust, smoke and gases, its economy in consumption of fuel, it stands without a rival.
Manufactured and sold by
C. J. TYNDALE,
No. 145 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Sole Agent for City and County of Philadelphia. We would call the attention of the public to our large and varied assortment of beautiful Stoves, all gotten up in a superior manner, including the celebrated Light House, an illuminating Base Burner. The Godley Stove, a popular sheet-iron, open stove, which has been used with entire satisfaction for several years and cannot be had in any other establishment. Also, Orr's Patent Air Tight Wood Stove, so invaluable to invalids. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Every Heater and Stove guaranteed to be as represented. 144p

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The President's Message and the Opening of Congress—Cuba Declared to be Hopelessly Out of the Spanish Grasp.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gunboat Seizure.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The argument in the case of the Spanish gunboats seized a few days ago by the United States authorities was set down for to-day, but on coming into Court District-Attorney Pierrepont asked that it be postponed until Wednesday next, which was agreed to by counsel for the claimants. The District-Attorney stated that his reason for desiring delay was that he had important public business to attend to. What this business is has not been given out.

Interviews with the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A large number of persons, including several Senators and Representives, had interviews with the President to-day. Among those who had conversations with General Grant were Mr. Horace Greeley, Senators Lewis (of Virginia), Drake, Cameron, several Senators from the Southern States, Representatives Logan, Vanhorn, and many others.

Military Visitors.

A delegation of soldiers from New York were received by the President.

Cuban Advices.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A large number of Cubans called this morning upon Admiral Porter, and assured him that they had travelled across half of Cuba, and in all their tour did not see a Spanish officer or soldier. They stated that the Spaniards admit that the island is hopelessly out of their grasp.

New Torpedo Boats.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued orders for the building of twenty torpedo boats similar to the one experimented upon a few days ago.

The Opening of Congress.

Nearly all the members and Senators have arrived, and there is no question of a full quorum in both houses on Monday. The President's Message will be sent in early, and very little will be done beyond reading it.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Commander Louis C. Sartori has been detailed from the command of the Ossipee on January 1 next, and ordered to the command of the Saranac.

Commander Russell is detached from equipment duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard on the 1st of January, and ordered to the command of the Ossipee.

Surgeon R. C. Dean, from the Michigan, and ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for special duty.

Surgeon Theodore Woolverton is detached from the Laboratory at New York, and ordered to the Michigan.

Surgeon Charles H. White is detached from the Boston Navy Yard, and ordered to the Naval Laboratory, New York.

Captain James H. Spotts is ordered to equipment duty at Mare Island.

Commander Henry A. Adams is ordered to duty at Philadelphia, connected with the shipment of coal for the navy.

Lieutenant-Commander George H. Perkins is ordered to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fatal Result.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Scannell, who was wounded in a political row yesterday, is dead.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Cotton heavy; sales of 600 bales at 25c. Flour declining; sales of 7500 barrels State at $4 70@6 20; Western, $4 60@6 45. Wheat firm, but quiet; sales of 38,000 bushels No. 3 at $1 21; winter red, $1 35@1 37. Corn steady, sales of 29,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 16@1 12. Oats quiet; sales of 31,000 bushels State at 65@66c.; and Western at 64@66c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess, $32 25@32 50; prime mess, $23 75@24 00. Whisky quiet at $1 04@1 05.

FROM THE WEST.

The Topeka Fire—The Mormons.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The fire at Topeka was more disastrous than at first supposed. All the records of the Land Office, including also the journals of the House of Representatives, were destroyed.

B. M. Nordyke, injured at Coon Point, Iowa, by the disaster on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad on Tuesday, died on Thursday evening. This makes three deaths from the disaster.

No serious trouble with the Mormons is apprehended, and no troops as yet have been ordered in the direction of Utah.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 4.—United States 5-20s opened firm at 90⅞.

HAVRE, Dec. 4.—Cotton opened with a declining tendency at 135f. on the spot, and 133f. afloat.

LONDON, Dec. 4—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜@92½ for account. American securities closed firm; 5-20s of 1862, 85¾; 1865s, old, 84; 1867s, 85⅜; 10-40s, 81. Stocks quiet; Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4—1 P. M. Cotton closed dull; middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales have been 10,000 bales, of which 3000 were taken for export and speculation. Breadstuffs quiet.

ANTWERP, Dec. 4.—Petroleum firm.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 72f. 40c.

FINANCIAL.
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SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Co., of Virginia.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
These Bonds are secured by a First and Only Mortgage on the entire real estate, road, personal property, franchise, and rolling stock of the Company, given to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, Trustees.
The road is 62 miles in length, connecting Fredericksburg with Charlottesville by way of Orange Court House, passing through a section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, while, as part of the great through lines to the Southwest and West, the safety and security of the Company's Bonds are placed beyond question and doubt.
We offer a limited amount of these Bonds at 92½ and interest from November 1 in currency.
Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished on application to
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French and German Fancy Goods.
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FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Prince Metternich and the Austrian-Prussian Question—M. Guizot and the French Reformers.

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Constitutional Guarantees.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

MADRID, Dec. 4.—The Constitutional guarantees which were surpended not long ago, as a measure of public safety, have been restored.

M. Guizot and French Politics.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—M. Guizot has written a letter to a member of the French Corps Legislatif on the political affairs of France. He advises the members to support a Parliamentary empire.

The Prussian-Austrian Question.

VIENNA, Dec. 4.—Prince Metternich, Austrian Ambassador at Paris, has arrived here. The object of his visit is to receive the instructions of his Government in regard to the questions at issue between Prussia and Austria.

Marine News.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—The steamship Bavaria sailed for Hamburg to-day.

A New Spanish Loan.

The Spanish Bank will issue six millions in currency as an additional loan to the Government.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—Cotton quiet, and steady; low middling 24@24¼. Flour quiet and steady; Howard Street superfine, $4 75@5 12½; do. extra, $5 25@6 25; do. family, $6 25@7 25; City Mills Superfine, $5@5 75; do. extra, $5 50@6 25; do. family, $7@8 75; Western superfine, $4 75@5 12½; do. extra, $5 25@6; do. family, $6 25@7. Wheat steady; prime to choice red, $1 32@1 45. Corn active; prime white, 85@92c.; yellow, 90@93c. Oats dull at 56@58c. Rye firm at $1. Mess Pork quiet at $33. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 18¾@19c.; clear do., 19½@19¾; shoulders, 15½@15¾c. Hams, 21c. Lard quiet at 13c. Whisky in good demand at $1 04@1 05.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY of the BISHOP WHITE PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY will be held in ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, TENTH Street, on the evening of Sunday, the 5th of December. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Report of the Board of Managers will be read, and a Sermon preached by the Rev. WILLIAM RUDDER, D. D. A collection, in aid of the funds of the Society, will be made.

☞ HEIDELBERG REFORMED CHURCH, MELON Street, above Twelfth.—Rev. SAMUEL MEASE, editor of Christian World, will preach in the Morning, at 10½ A. M.; Rev. J. H. BUSER, of Iowa, in the Evening, at 7½ P. M. Sunday School Monthly Concert at 2½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

☞ PRAYER FOR THE HOLY SPIRIT.—The next Union Prayer-meeting, under the care of the daily noon-day prayer meeting, will be held on Monday afternoon, December 6, at 4 o'clock, at the WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER. Ministers, Christians, and others are cordially invited to attend.

☞ NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue.—Rev. MATTHEW NEWKIRK, Pastor, 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sermon in the Evening. To-morrow, specially to young men, on "Courage." All invited.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street. REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D.D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening—The fifth of the series to Young Men. Subject—"The Slavery of Vice."

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut.—Rev. J. R. WARNER, of Kirkwood, Mo., will preach To-morrow, 5th inst., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. THOMAS J. BROWN, of this city, at 3½ P. M.

☞ NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. Dr. STRYKER, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject, "Heaven Opened." Evening subject, "Heaven Shut." Strangers always welcome.

☞ LUTHERBAUM, TWELFTH AND OXFORD Streets.—Rev. N. M. PRICE, Pastor. 10½, "The Greatest Name." 7½, Introductory to Sermon on the Bible in the Schools—"Protestants; Must they Fight?"

☞ REV. C. WADSWORTH, D. D., Pastor elect, will preach To-morrow in the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Arch. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH, HAVERFORD Street, below Forty-first street.—Meeting for the Promotion of Christian Holiness, Every Sabbath at ¼ of 4 P. M.

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Preaching on next Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. COLE, of Yonkers, N. Y.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAE CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. PHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. 12 4 s4t

☞ CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. MARCH, Pastor. Services to-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All cordially invited.

☞ UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN.—Lecture To-morrow evening by the Pastor, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Ignatius Loyola, the Founder of Jesuitism." Seats free.

☞ NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH, IN HALL, N. E. corner BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Sts. Service at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M. Seats free. 11 29s5*

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. C. H. PAYNE, Pastor, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Chaplain McCABE at 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

☞ FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER FRANKLIN and WOOD Streets.—Rev. J. H. KUMMER. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. J. NRILL at 10½, Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS at 7½. Strangers invited.

PUBLIC SALE.
SPECIAL SALE OF A STOCK
OF
ELEGANT
CABINET FURNITURE.
Messrs. MEININGER & GUENTHER respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will sell at Public Sale on
TUESDAY MORNING,
December 7, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store of
THOMAS BIRCH & SON,
No. 1110 Chesnut Street,
Their Entire Stock of Finished
CABINET FURNITURE,
Comprising an assortment of
Elegant Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Furniture,
Manufactured expressly for their
CUSTOMER SALES.
The Furniture can be examined at the Auction Store on MONDAY.
MEININGER & GUENTHER,
12 4 2t No. 532 N. TENTH Street.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or heirs (if they have received none), to $200 bounty.
Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

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1826.
Reduction! Reduction!
700 KEGS
White Almeria Grapes,
In Large Clusters,
ONLY
40 CENTS PER POUND.
Double Gloucester and Neufchatel Cheese,
JUST RECEIVED IN FINE ORDER.
Extra Fine Goshen Butter,
IN SMALL TUBS.
The Finest Quality Family Flour,
Made from Southern White Wheat.
New Crop Finest Dehesa Raisins, in whole, half, and quarter boxes.
New Citron,
Currants,
Figs,
Prunellos,
Princess Almonds,
Bordeaux Prunes,
Seedless Cherries,
And a full assortment of
Canned Fruits and Vegetables,
SARDINES, Etc.,
Which we offer to families in unbroken packages at wholesale prices.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries of every description,
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
1t4p BELOW CHESNUT, Philadelphia,

FOR THE LADIES.
THE 10 CENT ZEPHYR!
THE 10 CENT ZEPHYR!
IMMENSE SALES! IMMENSE SALES!
This Zephyr has produced quite a sensation among the ladies, as it is well adapted for all Knitting and Crocheting purposes. It is beautifully colored and shaded, and at the price is the best American Zephyr yet offered.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. COR. ARCH AND SEVENTH STS,
PHILADELPHIA.

DOLLAR SLIPPER.
DOLLAR ZEPHYR SLIPPER.
DOLLAR EMBROIDERED SLIPPER.
The Dollar Slipper was never before sold for less than $1 25. It is beautifully embroidered in different patterns of gay colors. It and finer grades of plain and tufted Slippers and Cushions, which have been marked down far below the old prices, are having a very large demand among the ladies.
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Ladies will rejoice that the day of exorbitant charges for dressmaking has ended. The prices charged in the dressmaking department at
MR. FINN'S,
S. E. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
Are exceedingly low. He has at the head of this department a dressmaker whose recommendations for experience and skill in fitting are unsurpassed. 1t4p

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF WHITE SHIRTS,
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Why have those safes been broken through of late
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Be candid, you that know the facts, and state,
Were they the best ones out?
Why blame the thieves for trying what they know
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Which might have answered twenty years ago,
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There is a limit e'en to burglars' skill,
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In calm security unmoved may rest,
Untouched by tools or torches.
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EVENING TELEGRAPH—SUPPLEMENT

VOL. X.—NO. 134. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1869. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

Dr. Livingstone and the Sources of the Nile.

From the London Spectator.

The despatch in which Dr. Livingstone describes his discoveries as to the true sources of the Nile stamp him as one of the greatest explorers who ever lived, will probably compel us to revise all geographies of Africa except Ptolemy's—fancy Ptolemy instructing Sir R. Murchison in his own subject!—and will certainly modify profoundly the popular conception as to the interior of Africa, but they will hardly excite as much interest as the little postscript telling the Foreign Secretary of a race in South Central Africa called the Rua, who dwell in excavated caves, some of them thirty miles long, and fit to contain a district when besieged; who have "pictures" or "writings" of some kind, and who have eyes "whose outer angle slopes inward," a curious statement, which may mean only that the Rua have Japanese eyes, or may by possibility mean that these Troglodytes have acquired from their mode of life some physical peculiarity. The statement is far too vague for any real discussion, but it excites the imagination far more than greater discoveries, appealing as it does to an impression which has cropped out in all ages, that men might conceivably be found differing greatly in physique from the human standard, an impression as yet supported by no evidence whatever of any importance, for Mr. Gibson's man urang was in all probability a *lusus naturæ*.

Let us turn to the Nile. Nearly three years ago, nine Johanna men, who had accompanied Dr. Livingstone on his journey to determine the Nilotic water-shed, appeared at Zanzibar with the news of the great explorer's death. The story which they told was so well concocted, and the evidence they adduced so very conclusive, that Dr. Kirk's sagacity was for once at fault, and Livingstone's former companion fully believed that his quondam leader had been brutally murdered in Central Africa. With the details of this mendacious story the world is now familiar. Mr. Young's search expedition relieved the public anxiety, and, subsequently, news from Dr. Livingstone himself confirmed our hopes of his safety. This intelligence came from Bemba, and was dated February, 1867; since it was received nothing has been, until within the last few days, known of the Doctor's whereabouts. Again the anxiety of the public has been aroused, the hope deferred gradually gave way to despair, and but few believed that the intrepid traveller was not dead. Sir Roderick Murchison steadily refused his countenance to this fear, and by a number of letters to the public press, suggesting from time to time certain hypotheses to account for his friend's prolonged silence, sought to dissipate the doubts and to sustain the hopes of all who felt an interest in the traveller's welfare. But as month after month rolled by, the confidence of the public visibly lessened, until the number of those who really believed in Livingstone's safety had become small indeed. Suddenly, however, a telegram was received stating that Dr. Livingstone had been heard of, and that he was not only alive and well, but had found what he believed to be the sources of the Nile. The news thus flashed home to us from India has been verified. No wonder that Sir Roderick Murchison and the Royal Geographical Society were jubilant on Monday last; for not only had extracts from Dr. Livingstone's letters been sent from Zanzibar by Dr. Kirk, but while the meeting was in progress Lord Clarendon sent the full despatch which he had received from the Consul-explorer himself. This despatch, to say nothing of the letters, cleared up all doubts, and the wonderful sagacity of Sir Roderick Murchison again received the testimony of proof. Nothing, probably, in the history of geographical enterprise was ever regarded with more sincere satisfaction by the whole nation than this conclusive intelligence relative to the safety of the greatest of our explorers.

But our delight at the prospect of seeing Dr. Livingstone again in the flesh must not be allowed to overshadow the intense interest attaching to his discoveries. Although in July, 1868—the date of his last despatch—Dr. Livingstone had not even seen Lake Tanganyika, and of course could not positively testify that the lake drained into the Nile, he had yet found sufficient evidence, to say nothing of native information, to justify the opinion that not only Tanganyika, but a series of more southerly lakes, contribute their quota of waters to the "river of Egypt." If this opinion should prove to be correct, he will have solved the great problem of modern geography, and established his claim to a place in the foremost rank of geographers of all ages. Ptolemy's mysterious knowledge will prove to have been something real, and Defoe's imagination will be regarded as having been strangely prophetic. In order to appreciate what Dr. Livingstone has done, or is doing, it must be clearly understood what he was sent to accomplish. The dispute between Captain Burton and Captain Speke relative to the drainage of Lake Tanganyika could not be settled except by personal investigation. Burton believed that this lake flowed into the Nile, but in such a case Speke's Victoria N'yanza would not be the ultimate source of the river. The latter therefore maintained, with rather ingenious logic, that the Tanganyika drained southwards, probably into the Nyassa, and thence into the Zambezi. Moreover, when Burton and Speke were on the lake its altitude was fixed by them at 1844 feet, and if this were correct, it would be impossible, supposing other observations to be correct also, for the Nile to receive the waters of the Tanganyika. Baker made the elevation of the Albert N'yanza to be 2720 feet, and as his observations were carefully tested on his return to England their accuracy may be relied on. But Speke's thermometer—with which his observations were taken—read 214 deg. instead of 214 deg. when brought down to the coast again, and Mr. Findlay has always argued that 1000 feet should be added to the altitude at which Captain Speke fixed the lake. This would give it an elevation of 2844 feet; and as Sir Samuel Baker had shown the Albert N'yanza to be but 2720 feet, the Tanganyika would be 124 feet higher than the Nilotic reservoir, and the physical difficulty which seemed to intervene between it and the Nile would thus be removed. Dr. Livingstone was directed to settle this question, to ascertain the altitude of the Tanganyika and the direction of its drainage, and to determine the nature of the whole water-shed of this part of Africa. How much he had done towards this in July of last year, the interesting despatch to Lord Clarendon, which was read before the Geographical Society on Monday evening, clearly shows, and there seems to be little doubt that during the sixteen months that have elapsed since he wrote, he has completed the great work which he undertook.

At the time of writing his despatch Dr. Livingstone had not reached the Tanganyika, but he had found a chain of lakes to the south which drained towards the north, and, as he believed, through the Tanganyika into the Nile. These lakes are fed by numerous rivers of considerable size, and should they prove to be the head-waters of the Nile, we must look for the sources of the mighty river at least 400 miles south of the most southerly point of the Victoria N'yanza. The river Chambese seems to connect these lakes with each other and with the Tanganyika, and the whole volume of water which they contain in all probability finds its way into the Nile. We must wait for further information before we can say positively that these lakes and rivers are within the basin of the Nile, but there is every probability that the opinions which have been expressed in favor of this hypothesis will soon be verified. Meanwhile we cannot but feel extremely interested in the descriptions which Dr. Livingstone gives of the places which he has visited, and which prove that in the region now opened up for the first time there are spots as beautiful and as blessed by nature as anything that we can imagine. Speaking of Lake Liemba, one of the chain which he has discovered, Dr. Livingstone tells us that "it lies in a hollow, with precipitous sides 2000 feet down; it is extremely beautiful, sides, top, and bottom being covered with trees and other vegetation. Elephants, buffaloes, and antelopes feed on the steep slopes, while hippopotami, crocodiles, and fish swarm in the waters. Guns being unknown, the elephants, unless sometimes deceived into a pitfall, have it all their own way. It is as perfect a natural paradise as Xenophon could have desired. On two rocky islands men till the land, rear goats and catch fish; the villages ashore are embowered in the palm-oil palms of the West Coast of Africa." Livingstone's present journey has only confirmed what was brought to light in his previous travels, viz.:—That instead of the interior of Africa being a sandy desert, as was formerly thought, it is really rich in vegetation, and studded with lakes. But there is another fact which Dr. Livingstone has discovered in connection with Lake Liemba, and which goes far towards outweighing all others in importance. The altitude of this lake the Doctor ascertained to be 2840 feet, thus showing that Speke's observations were incorrect, and that Mr. Findlay was probably right in saying Speke had made a mistake of about 1000 feet in his calculations. But we must wait until Dr. Livingstone comes home for the detailed information which will enable geographers to pronounce their final judgment on the Nile question. If the great explorer traces the lake system which he has discovered into the Tanganyika, and should find, on arriving at Ujiji, the stores and medicines sent there for his use, he will proceed to the northern end of the lake, and perhaps follow its affluent. Sir Roderick Murchison thinks he will return to Zanzibar after having ascertained the direction of the drainage of the Tanganyika, but Captain Sherard Osborn considers that he will probably follow the outlet, and see for himself whether it flows into the Albert N'yanza, and thence into the Nile. In the latter case, Dr. Livingstone would, in all likelihood, meet Sir Samuel Baker, and the result of this meeting would be to clear up the great mystery which, for centuries, has shrouded the head-waters of the Nile.

MEN-OF-WAR.

Some Big Ships that are Building for John Bull

The keel of one of the typical first-class British war ships of the future has just been laid at Portsmouth. She bears the suggestive title of the Devastation, and along with her consort the Thunderer, to be shortly commenced, will take precedence of all the existing grades in the British navy. Her length is 285 feet, her extreme breadth 62½ feet, mean draft 26 feet, and tons burden 4406, old measurement. She is to be worked by two engines of 800 horse power, and her estimated speed is set down at 12½ knots per hour. She will be able to carry 1600 tons of coal, sufficient for a three weeks' cruise. She is to be constructed on the genuine turret principle, without any attempt to unite, by the addition of masts and sails, the characteristics of two distinct varieties of fighting ships. Being, then, neither adapted for a cruiser or a guardship, she is simply a floating battery of enormous power. She will carry two turrets, and on each will be mounted two thirty-ton guns, capable of throwing shot of six hundred pounds weight. Her sides are to be composed of teak and iron of nearly three feet in thickness, constituting an armor plating which is intended to make her the most impenetrable ship of any navy, while her armament is claimed as the heaviest yet attempted. Owing to the absence of any work aloft, a crew of two hundred and fifty men will, it is said, be sufficient to work her. She is to cost $1,450,000 in gold.

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MERCANTILE LIBRARY NOTICE.—On and after January 1, 1870, the dues will be as follows: To stockholders, $4; to subscribers, $6 per annum; or $4 for six months. What better Christmas present can be given than a share of this stock? Price, $10, or a life membership, free of dues, price $40.

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STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 26, 1869.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 5 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.

11 2 tu1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1869.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, December 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to consider the financial condition of the Company and the expediency of disposing of its property by lease or otherwise

By order, CHARLES WESTON, Jr., 11 23 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 54,500 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

JOSEPH N. PIERSOL, 11 25tf City Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer Books will be closed November 29 and reopen December 6. CHARLES P. HASTINGS, 11 10 tf Treasurer.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 25

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MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

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PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS—Prom. Aine & Cie., Monterrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 6

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets, Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

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5 27 tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

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LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—

No. 4 05, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4066, $500, " " 5, 1864.
4065, $4500, " " 25, 1864.
5271, $3500, " November 30, 1864.

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ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Continued from the First Page.

parts, repair to this Œcumenical Council, convoked by us, and to this effect we invite, exhort, and admonish them, both in virtue of the oath they have taken to us and this Holy See, and of holy obedience, and under the penalties by law or custom decreed against those who fail to appear at the councils. We rigorously ordain and prescribe that they shall be bound to attend this sacred council, unless withheld by some just impediment, which, however, must in all cases be proved to the synod by the intermediary of legitimate proxies.

"We cherish the hope that God, in whose hands are the hearts of men, showing Himself favorable to our desire, may grant that, by His ineffable mercy and grace, all the supreme princes and governors, more especially Catholic, of all nations, growing daily more conscious of the immense benefits which human society derives from the Catholic Church, and knowing that the Church is the most stable foundation of empires and kingdoms, not only will not impede our venerable brethren, the Bishops and others, from attending this Council, but will rather aid and favor this object, and co-operate zealously, as becomes Catholic princes, in all that may result to the greater glory of God and the benefit of this council.

"Obliged to devote, without intermission, our thoughts and our cares to the salvation of all those who acknowledge and adore Jesus Christ, our eyes and heart are turned towards those churches which, formerly attached to the Apostolic Church by the bonds of unity, were so flourishing by the merit of sanctity and divine knowledge, producing such abundant fruits for the glory of God and the salvation of souls, and which to-day, by the infernal arts and machinations of him who plotted in heaven the first schism, we find, to our great grief, cloined and separated from that holy Roman Church which it spread throughout the whole world.

"It is for this reason that, from the beginning of our Pontificate, we have addressed you, in the fulness of our heart, words of peace and charity. And, although we have not had, by any means, the success we so ardently desired, nevertheless we have never been without hope that our humble and fervent prayers would some day be favorably received and heard.

"Now, as lately, with the advice of our venerable brothers, the Cardinals of the holy Roman Church, we have indicated and convoked an Œcumenical Council. We address our words to you again, and we warn and entreat you, with all the earnestness that we are capable of, to come to this same General Assembly, as did your ancestors at the Council of Lyons, held under the blessed Gregory X, our predecessor of venerable memory, and to the Council of Florence, celebrated by Eugenius IV, also our predecessor of happy memory, to the end that, renewing the laws of ancient love, and restoring to its vigor the peace of our fathers, that celestial and salutary gift of Jesus Christ, of which, in time, we have lost the fruits, we may see, at last, after a long period of grief, in which darkness and division prevailed—we may see arise the brilliant and pure morning which we have so long prayed for."

Who Compose the Council.

Among those entitled to a seat in the council, and therefore included in the Papal invitation, are the cardinals, bishops, abbots, and generals of religious orders. Bishops are entitled to a seat by divine right; cardinals, in case they are not at the same time bishops, abbots, and generals of religious orders, by ecclesiastical law or privilege.

The number of those who have been invited is considerable. According to the *Annuario Pontificio* for 1868, the official Papal Almanac, the Roman Catholic Church had at the beginning of the year 1868, 12 Patriarchates, 132 Archbishoprics of the Latin rite, and 7 Archbishoprics of Oriental rites; 451 Bishoprics of the Latin rite, and 63 Bishoprics of Oriental rites; giving a total of 865 dioceses. Of these about 100 are vacant, leaving 750 prelates who have been invited to the council. The College of Cardinals had, in 1868, 25 members who were not bishops. The number of generals of religious orders, according to the Papal Almanac, is about 50. The number of mitred abbots is also considerable.

The following details as to the Catholic hierarchy will not be without interest: That body is composed of the Pope, as supreme head, the cardinals, patriarchs, archbishops, and bishops. By the rules there ought to be seventy-six cardinals, but that number is rarely attained. At this moment, for example, the Sacred College is composed of only fifty-nine members, including two hats reserved, *in petto*, for persons unknown. That is to say, in fact, that these princes of the Church are only fifty-seven. The oldest of these high dignitaries is eighty-nine, and a Spaniard, and the youngest forty-two, a Frenchman, Prince Lucien Bonaparte. Among them are four over eighty, thirteen more than seventy, twenty-five who have passed sixty, ten over fifty, and five between that age and forty. Cardinal Antonelli, Secretary of State, is sixty-four. Like Prince Bonaparte, he received the purple very young, at about forty-one.

With respect to the proportion in which these spiritual pastors, exclusive of prelates *in partibus*, are distributed over the surface of the globe, there are in the States of the Church six archbishops and 58 bishops; England, Ireland, and the colonies, 10 and 58; Austria, 10 and 42; Bavaria, 2 and 6; Belgium, 1 and 5; Brazil, 1 and 11; Bolivia, 1 and 3; Chili, 1 and 3; Argentine Confederation, 1 and 5; Two Sicilies, 26 and 92; German Duchies, 1 and 3; Equator, 1 and 5; Spain and her colonies, 11 and 51; United States, 7 and 48; France and her colonies, 18 and 75; Greece, 2 and 6; New Grenada, 1 and 7; Guatemala, 1 and 4; Hayti, 1 and 4; Hanover has no archbishop but two bishops; Holland, 1 and 4; Mexico, 3 and 15; Modena, 1 and 4; Parma, no archbishop, but three bishops; Peru, 1 and 7; Persia has one archbishop but no bishop; Portugal, 4 and 23; Prussia, 2 and 6; Russia, 2 and 12; Kingdom of Sardinia and the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, 8 and 36; Switzerland, 5 bishops, without any archbishop as yet, although the Pope is going to create an archbishop of Fribourg; Tuscany, 4 and 18; Turkey, 5 and 5; Venezuela, 1 and 4. Total, 135 archbishops and 631 bishops. The Italian reformers certainly have some reasonable foundation for their desire to diminish the number of bishops in the new kingdom, as it results from the preceding catalogue that Italy furnishes exactly a third of all the archiepiscopal sees in the world, and a fraction more than a third of all the episcopal sees, while the quondam kingdom of Naples alone figures for more than double the Austrian empire, or Spain and all her colonies."

The Court of the Vatican, which has not accepted the natural and logical suppression of certain bishoprics effected in Italy after the unification of that kingdom, reckons somewhat over 1100 sees in the Catholic world; but official documents in the Roman archives give the following figures:—Patriarchal dioceses with residence, 747; sees *in partibus*, 234; total, 981. Out of that number 281 will probably abstain, for one reason or another, from appearing in the council, and about 700 will probably be present. Each of these prelates will be accompanied by a theologian, sometimes by two, and have at least one priest for secretary. Many archbishops will arrive with a positive suite, so that the average number of ecclesiastics accompanying each prelate may be taken at three, making, with the bishop, four, and 700 multiplied by four gives 2800 ecclesiastics.

To that figure must be added the mitred abbots, the generals of the religious orders, the theologians summoned by the Holy Father, and who will take their places in the council, and a total is arrived at of more than 3000 members of the clergy specially attached to this solemn assembly. We do not reckon here those whom curiosity and interest may bring, and who will probably be as many more. In fine, the Eternal City, which possesses about 215,000 inhabitants, among whom are nearly 15,000 ecclesiastics, will see within its walls about 25,000 members of the clergy.

The following Fathers of the Church have been in Rome for some time past, awaiting the opening of the council:—

Cardinal Bishops.—Marius Mattei, Bishop of Ostia and Velletri, Dean of the Sacred College.
Constantine Patrizi, Bishop of Porto and Sta. Rufina, Sub-Dean, Vicar-General of his Holiness the Pope.
Louis de S. Fileppo e Sorso, Bishop of Pastrine, Vice-Chancellor of the Church.
Nicholas Clarelli Paracciani, Bishop of Frascati, Secretary of the Papal Bulls and Grand Chancellor of the Orders of Knighthood.
Camillo di Pietro, Bishop of Albano, President of the Census.
Carl August von Reisach, Bishop of Sabina, Prefect of the Rites.

Cardinal Priests.—Fabius Asbuini, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Ecclesiastical Immunity.
Alessandro Barnabo, Prefect-General of the Affairs of the Oriental Rite.
Guiseppe Feretti, Legate of Bologna, President of the Commission of Subsidies.
Pietro di Silvestri.
Carlo Sacconi, Prefect of the Supreme Tribunal of the Legislature of Justice.
Angelo Quaglia, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars.
Antonio Maric Panebiance, Grand Penitentiary.
Antonio de Luca, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Index.
Guiseppe Bizarri, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences and Relics.
Giovanni-Battista Pitra, Librarian of the Holy Church.
Filippo Maria Guldi, Archbishop of Bologna.
Gustavus Adolphius von Hohenlohe.
Luigi Bilio.
Lucien Bonaparte.
Innocenzio Ferrari.
Laurenzio Barili.
Guiseppe Berardi, Pro. Minister of Commerce, Fine Arts, Industry, Agriculture, and Public Works.
Raffaelle La Valetta.

Cardinal Deacons.—Giacomo Antonelli, Secretary of State of his Holiness, President of the Council of Ministers, Prefect of the Apostolic Palaces and of the Holy Congregation of Loretto, President of the Special Congregation for the rebuilding of the Basilica of St. Paul.
Prospero Caterini, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Council and of the Special Congregation for the revision of the Provincial Councils.
Theophile Mertel, President of the Council of State.
Francesco Pentini.
Domenico Consolini, Prefect of the Propaganda.
Eduardo Borromeo.
Annibale Capalti.

Patriarchs.—Rogero Mattei, Latin Patriarch of Constantinople.
Guiseppe Valerga, Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem.

Besides these, there are archbishops and bishops who are literally too numerous to mention.

An Invitation to the Oriental Bishops.

On the 8th of September, 1867, the Pope issued a special letter to the Bishops of the Oriental Churches, inviting them to attend the Council. These Churches—the Greek, the Armenian, the Nestorian, the Jacobite, the Coptic, the Abyssinian—represent the prevailing form of Christianity in Eastern Europe, in Western Asia, and Eastern Africa. Though separated for fully 1000 years from ecclesiastical communion with the See of Rome, the causes of separation are few, and, on the whole, trivial. The Popes and the Councils of former ages have been unremitting in their efforts to obtain from them a recognition of the supremacy of the Pope, which, in fact, is the only serious obstacle to a consolidation; and they have succeeded in annexing fragments of each of these Churches, which, preserving many peculiarities of their own rite, such as the use of their ancient Church language and the marriage of priests, constitute as United Greeks, United Armenians, and so forth, component parts of the Roman Catholic Church. But the majority of the Eastern Churches have maintained their opposition to union, and one of them, the Greek Church, has of late even been enabled, by the aid of despotic Russia, to make considerable inroads upon the territory of the Roman Catholic Church. Pius IX has, from the beginning of his pontificate, devoted to the work of reunion a special solicitude. Immediately after ascending the Papal Chair, he addressed the Patriarchs and Bishops of the Eastern Churches on the subject, and subsequently he established in Rome a special congregation of Cardinals and theologians for a systematic prosecution of the efforts to promote a union. The convocation of the Council gave to the Pope a welcome opportunity to renew his personal invitations.

Together, the Churches to whose Bishops this invitation is extended constitute a considerable portion of the Christian world. The population connected with them is estimated at about 81,500,000, over 74,000,000 of whom belong to the Greek Church, which, with the natural increase of population of Russia, where she is the State Church, is advancing at a more rapid rate than any particular section of the Roman Catholic Church. The total number of Bishops of these Churches is nearly three hundred, of whom about two hundred and forty belong to the Greek Church.

The Answer of the Eastern Bishops.

As was to be expected, the great majority of the Eastern bishops have declined the invitation. Of the bishops of Russia and Greece none would be able to go even if they wished it, as the Governments of those two States would refuse the required permission. But some hope was for a time entertained with regard to the Bishops of Turkey. The Sultan, it was thought, could not only not impede any of the bishops from going, but would gladly favor it if he could, in order to widen the separation between the Greek Church of his dominions and the Czar. Reports from some of the Eastern cities fostered this hope, and one of the papers of Rome was so sanguine as to announce the probable attendance of about one hundred Bishops of the Eastern Churches. Subsequent accounts, however, did not sustain this expectation, especially after the decided refusal of the Patriarch of Constantinople to accede to the wishes of the Pope. The Patriarch is not the legal head of the Greek Church, but he still occupies among the Greek bishops the most exalted position. It may be supposed, therefore, that the account of the interview between the Papal Commissioners who formally presented the invitation and the Patriarch, which the latter published in his official organ, not only made a profound impression upon the entire Greek Church, but determined most of the bishops who before may have been wavering. Nothing has since been heard of the readiness of any of the Greek bishops to attend the council. A few received the Papal letter with respect. Thus the Bishop of Trebizond, a man of venerable age, is said to have raised it to his forehead and pressed it to his bosom, exclaiming at the same time with emotion, "O Rome! O Rome! O St. Peter! O St. Peter!" The Bishop of Adrianople returned the letter, saying, "I wish first to reflect: I wish to decide for myself." In no instance, as far as we know, has any promise been given of attendance. Nothing, or next to nothing, is therefore now expected from the Greek Church, and late reports even ascribe to the Patriarch of Constantinople and the Emperor of Russia a design to convoke an Œcumenical Synod of the Greek Church.

The other Eastern Churches—the Armenian, Nestorian, Jacobite, and Coptic—are still supposed not to be equally unanimous in their opposition. The Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople did not reply by a direct refusal, but promised to refer the subject to the Catholicos of Etchmiadsin, the first bishop of the Church. Personally he appeared to favor the project, and was some months later forced, on that very account, to resign his position. The Coptic Patriarch, also, of Alexandria, received the Encyclical with great respect and many expressions of courtesy toward the prelate who was the bearer of it. The hope derived from these individual expressions is strengthened by the fact that all these small Churches have long been on the road to dissolution, and their bishops generally have lost confidence in their further continuance as independent communions.

Invitation to the Protestant Churches.

The last Œcumenical Council, that of Trent, was held soon after the rise of Protestantism. The Protestant princes, in accordance with an invitation addressed to them, sent some theologians as delegates; but the difference in the theological views of the Old Church and the Reformers was too great to allow of a reconciliation. Protestantism became, and has since then remained, the third great division of the Christian world. During the three centuries of its existence it has considerably expanded. England, most of the German States, the Scandinavian kingdoms, Holland, Switzerland, are still, as they were three hundred years ago, Protestant countries. To them have since been added the whole of the North American Continent, Australia, and other dependencies of Protestant nations, and the population which is to-day under the influence of Protestantism is estimated at 100,000,000. While the Eastern Churches have maintained a great theological and ecclesiastical similarity with the Roman Catholic Church, Protestantism was from the beginning separated from the Old Church by a deep gulf, and in the course of centuries the breach has widened. Individualism has had full sway within its territory. In every Protestant country the new form of religious belief has had a distinct development; and from the original stems of the Reformation of the sixteenth century numerous branches have grown, and to-day more than a hundred Churches, all independent of each other, but all claiming a Protestant character, constitute the Protestant world.

To the whole of the Protestant world the Pope, on the 13th of September, 1867, addressed likewise a letter of invitation. "We cannot forbear," he says, "on the occasion of the meeting of the next council, addressing our apostolic and paternal word to all those who, while recognizing the same Jesus Christ as our Saviour, and rejoicing in the name of Christians, yet do not profess the true faith of Christ, or follow the Communion of the Catholic faith." After referring to the oneness of the true Church of Christ and the multitude of the divisions of Protestantism, the Papal letter continues:—

"Every one can easily comprehend that this state of things is altogether opposed to the Church established by Christ our Lord—a Church in which the truth must always rest unaltered, without being the subject of any change, as a charge intrusted to that same Church, in order that she may preserve it in all its integrity, a charge for the care of which the presence of the Holy Ghost and its aid has been granted forever to this Church. No one can ignore the fact that these differences of doctrine and opinion give rise to the social schisms, and that therefrom spring those innumerable sects and communions which are daily increasing, to the detriment of Christian and civil society.

"Whoever, in fact, recognizes religion as the foundation of human society, cannot refuse to admit and avow the influence exercised over civilized society by those divisions and disagreements of principles of that nature, and of religious societies struggling one with the other; and also with what power the denial of authority established by God to regulate the convictions of the human intelligence, and to direct the actions of men, both in their social and private life, has excited, has developed, and has fomented those most unfortunate troubles, those events, and those disturbances which agitate and affect all nations in a most deplorable manner.

"Therefore, in order that all those who are not instilled with the principles of the unity and truth of the Catholic Church should seize the occasion offered to them by this council, in which the Catholic Church, to which their ancestors belonged, shows a proof of its complete unity, of its vigor, and of its inextinguishable vitality, that they should obey the necessities of their hearts; that they should strive to tear themselves away from that state in which they cannot be assured of their salvation; that they should address without ceasing the most fervent prayers to God that He should dissipate the cloud of error, and that He should bring them back to the bosom of the Church, our holy mother, where their ancestors received the salutary nourishment of life and alone preserves in its integrity the doctrine of Jesus Christ, handing it down, and dispensing the mysteries of celestial grace. We, therefore, who ought most zealously to fulfil all the duties of a good pastor, in accordance with the charge of our apostolic ministry, entrusted to us by Christ our Lord Himself, and who ought to embrace all men in the world in our paternal charity, address this letter to all Christians separated from us—a letter in which we exhort and supplicate them to hasten to return to the fold of Christ."

Replies from the Protestants.

While the letter to the Oriental bishops was officially transmitted to each of the bishops, the letter to the Protestant Churches, so far as we know, has not been officially communicated to either of the Protestant State Governments or to the heads of any of the free Churches. The only medium of publication has been the press; but this medium has proved fully sufficient, and has made the Pope's letter more widely known than any previous document of this character has ever become. It has come to the knowledge of every sect for which it was intended, and among the thousands of papers which expound the views of the several Protestant denominations, there is hardly one which has not taken notice of the letter and discussed it.

As the difference between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism is more fundamental than that between the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches, the reception of the Papal invitation on the part of the Protestant world has been decidedly more unfavorable than it has been on the part of the Orientals. Those Protestants who still adhere to the theological doctrines as defined in the sixteenth century, have vigorously reasserted the charges of their fathers against Papacy. They have told the Pope that the ground of separation between Rome and the Protestant Churches is the incorporation by Rome in the Catholic creed of doctrines, which they regard as contrary to the Scriptures, and to the belief of the primitive Church. Replies of this character have been prepared by the Bishops of the Church of England, by the Supreme Ecclesiastical Board of the State Church of Prussia, by the Dutch University of Groningen, and other bodies. In our country the General Council of the Lutheran Church, the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the two Presbyterian Assemblies and other Protestant bodies appointed committees to reply to the Papal letter.

On Monday, May 31, 1869, a great assembly of about 20,000 people was held in Worms, to reply to the Pope, in the name of the German people. The meeting had been called by the heads of the Liberal or Rationalistic party, the invitation to it having been signed by men like Professor Schenkel, and Professor Bluntschli of Heidelberg, and many other leaders of the party. The assembly issued a declaration against the letter of the Pope, and against recent "ultramontane attacks and encroachments," and in favor of a change of the several Protestant State Churches into a National German People's Church.

While the breach between the Roman Catholic Church and the Protestant Churches is at present either fully as wide as it was three hundred years ago, or even wider, there are some notable exceptions. There are men and parties in several of the Churches that have generally been counted among the Protestant Churches which regard a union with Rome as practicable and desirable. Others, while not going so far, consider the difference between the Roman Catholic and the orthodox Protestant Churches as insignificant in comparison with those which separate the orthodox Protestants from the rationalistic tendencies of modern times, and they consequently advocate a coalition of all Christians who believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ and the inspiration of the Scriptures against those who deny these doctrines. Guizot is one of the best known representatives of this class of men, and he, at a recent meeting, expressed the opinion that Pius IX, in convoking the council, exhibited an admirable wisdom, and that "from this assembly, perhaps, will issue the salvation of the world, for our societies are very sick; but for great evils there are great remedies." In Germany a Protestant writer, Reinhold Baumstark, has issued a pamphlet on the council which breathes a similar spirit, and has had a very wide circulation. But nowhere outside the Roman Catholic Church is there so friendly a disposition toward the object of its convocation as among a part of the Ritualists of the Church of England. There is an organized party, counting such men as Dr. Pusey among its members, who are even now ready to recognize an honorary presidency of the Pope over the entire Christian Church, and who believe that the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England can be harmonized with the decrees of the Council of Trent. This party hopes and prays for the success of the council, and some of its members advocate the sending of representatives to Rome to stipulate the conditions of their submission.

The Pope vs. Dr. Cumming.

Even in very serious things there is oftentimes a comic element. Dr. Cumming, of London, who has been predicting for the last fifteen or twenty years that the world would end in 1866 (he has kindly deferred that catastrophe), was expected to supply it in this instance, having challenged the Pope to enter into a discussion with him, before the council, on the difference between the Catholic and the Protestant Churches, and the causes of this difference. The Pope, curtly answering that there can be no discussion of "errors" already condemned, declines the controversy. The fun would have been to hear Dr. Cumming (whose knowledge of Latin may go to the extent of enabling him to construe the few classical works read in school and at college) rising up in an assembly composed of learned prelates who have been trained to *speak* Latin as if it were a living language, and attempting to make himself understood. Independent of his want of fluency in that tongue, his pronunciation of it would have made him ludicrously unintelligible. It has been suggested that if Dr. Cumming, whose passion for notoriety craves perpetual exhibition, desides a *bona fide* controversy, he might challenge Dr. Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury, to discuss in public the differences, in doctrine and discipline, between the Churches of England and Scotland. Both divines are eloquent in English, and may be presumed to be well informed on the points of controversy.

The following is the Pope's letter on the subject of Dr. Cumming's request to be heard at the council. It is addressed to the Romish Archbishop of Westminster:—

"Pope Pius IX to our Venerable Brother Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster.

"Venerable Brother, Health and the Apostolic Blessing.—We have seen from the newspapers that Dr. Cumming, of Scotland, has inquired of you whether leave will be given at the approaching council to those who dissent from the Catholic Church to put forward the arguments which they think can be advanced in support of their own opinions; and that, on your reply that this is a matter to be determined by the Holy See, he has written to us upon the subject.

"Now, if the inquirer knows what is the belief of Catholics with respect to the teaching authority which has been given by our Divine Saviour to His Church, and therefore with respect to its infallibility in deciding questions which belong to dogma or to morals, he must know that the Church cannot permit errors which it has carefully considered, judged, and condemned, to be again brought under discussion. This, too, is what has already been made known by our letters. (Viz.:—The Letters Apostolic of September 13, 1868, addressed "To all Protestants and other non-Catholics.") For, when we said, "it cannot be denied or doubted that Jesus Christ Himself, in order that he might apply to all generations of men the fruits of His redemption, built here on earth upon Peter His only Church, that is, the one holy Catholic and apostolic Church, and gave to him all power that was necessary for preserving whole and inviolate the deposit of faith, and for delivering the same faith to all peoples, and tribes and nations," we therefore signified that the primacy both of honor and of jurisdiction, which was conferred upon Peter and his successors by the Founder of the Church, is placed beyond the hazard of disputation. This, indeed, is the hinge upon which the whole question between Catholics and all who dissent from them turns, and from this dissent, as from a fountain, all the errors of non-Catholics flow. 'For inasmuch as such bodies of men are destitute of that living and divinely-established authority which teaches mankind especially the things of faith and the rule of morals, and which also directs and governs them in whatever relates to eternal salvation, so these same bodies of men have ever varied in their teaching, and their change and instability never cease.' If, therefore, your inquirer will consider either the opinion which is held by the Church as to the infallibility of its judgment in defining whatever belongs to faith or morals, or what we ourselves have written respecting the primacy and teaching authority of Peter, he will at once perceive that no room can be given at the council for the defense of errors which have already been condemned; and that we could not have invited non-Catholics to a discussion, but have only urged them 'to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by this council, in which the Catholic Church, to which their forefathers belonged, gives a new proof of its close unity and invincible vitality, and to satisfy the wants of their souls by withdrawing from a state in which they cannot be sure of their salvation.' If, by the inspiration of Divine grace, they shall seek God with their whole heart, they will easily cast away all preconceived and adverse opinions; and, laying aside all desire of disputation, they will return to the Father from whom they have long unhappily gone astray. We, on our part, will joyfully run to meet them; and embracing them with a father's charity, we shall rejoice, and the Church will rejoice with us that our children who were dead have come to life again, and that they who were lost have been found. This, indeed, we earnestly ask of God; and do you, venerable brother, join your prayers to ours.

In the meanwhile, as a token of the Divine favor and of our own especial benevolence, we most lovingly give to you and to your diocese our Apostolic blessing.

Given at St. Peter's, in Rome, this fourth day of September, 1869, in the 24th year of our Pontificate. POPE PIUS IX.

Views of the Archbishop of Paris on the Council.

The following selection is from the pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Paris, dated Nov. 7, 1869. It is supposed to have been inspired by the Emperor:—

"Finally, my dear brethren, the statement respecting the ardor with which certain dogmas would be carried by acclamation by the majority of the bishops, thus suppressing the liberty of their colleagues whose conscience may not be penetrated with the same irresistible light, hardly merit stopping to refute it. Good sense and history protest against these evil and idle insinuations. If for the gravest reasons the Church judges it necessary to impose under the pain of eternal damnation an obligation to believe in the future what she has not asked you to believe up to the present, she will not, in a manner, bring her act into disrepute by depriving it of the conditions which will recommend it to your favor. She will not pronounce, from enthusiasm, a penalty so terrible as anathema, nor would it be proper for five or six hundred bishops assembled to deliberate on such grave interests, to decide by force of numbers, disdaining to hear and satisfy scruples modestly presented, if there should be any entertained. The Church has never treated souls in this manner, and will she commence to do so now?

"In the Council of Jerusalem, which was the first and has served as a model, deliberations were held, although all the members of that august assembly were personally infallible, and could decide from their opinion based upon the highest authority. An Œcumenical Council is held three centuries later to define and formally specify the faith of the Church respecting the Incarnation of the Word, or, in other terms, the Divinity of Jesus Christ—the fundamental dogma of Christianity, for which millions of martyrs had died, and which had overturned all ancient religions and conquered the world, despite the Roman legions and laws of the empire. Certainly, if any dogma could escape deliberation, it was this; if there was ever an error glaring and absurd, from a Christian point of view, it was that of Arius; yet it was upon such matters the Council of Nice deliberated, and heard, weak as they were, the reasons of the opponents—they did not vote by acclamation. This precedent—not to speak of the other—ought, dear brethren, to reassure you; there will not be less freedom at Rome than fifteen centuries ago at Nice; and the approaching council will not tarnish its labors by suppressing discussion.

"You see, therefore, there is nothing serious nor reliable in the alarms which you have conceived on the subject of the council from the words of speculative or irreflective and evil-minded persons. The object of this assembly is elevated and of supreme importance; its labors will be conducted with the wisdom which the presidency of the Holy Father guarantees; the bishops will carry there an equal anxiety for their dignity and your interests and rights. Let you did them by prayers and good works, and, in order that they be more meritorious and efficacious, profit by the grace which the Sovereign Pontiff accords under the form of plenary indulgence."

The Manifesto of the German Bishops.

The Romish bishops of Germany have united in issuing a manifesto against the new dogmas which are to be submitted to the council for approval. A writer in the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung* thus congratulates the German prelates on the stand they have taken:—

"Although the German bishops are too few in number to exercise a preponderating influence in the council (there being but 25 in all), still, should these 25 prelates remain firm in their resolution, the fact that they are the religious representatives of a great nation, with a population comprising nearly 18,000,000 of Catholics, is a sufficient guarantee that none of the obnoxious dogmas will be carried triumphantly through the council, the more especially as it is confidently believed that a considerable number both of the French and Austrian episcopacy present at the council will unite with their German brethren in resisting to the utmost the introduction of any new doctrines into the Roman Catholic religion."

The Austrian Manifesto.

Directly opposed in spirit to the manifesto of the German bishops, to which it is partly an answer, is the manifesto of the Austrian bishops at Fulda, counselling faith in the inspiration of the Œcumenical Council, showing the German brethren that no help can be had from this quarter. The following is an extract:—

"We cannot, however, conceal from ourselves the fact that many earnest and devoted members of the Church entertain misgivings regarding the approaching council which are calculated to weaken the faith of the multitude. These misgivings have arisen from the accusations of the enemies of the Church, who have attempted both to excite suspicion against and dislike to the council, and even to awaken the distrust of existing governments. Fears have been entertained by some that the council is about to promulgate new doctines contrary to the revelation of God and the tenets of the Church—opposed to the rights of government, civilization, and science, and subversive of liberty and the happiness of the people. Others go still further and maintain that the Holy Father himself, under the influence of party, has the intention of employing the council as a means of increasing, out of all measure, the power of the Apostolic Chair, and of establishing a religious sovereignty incompatible with all Christian liberty.

"Again, many have expressed the fear that the bishops themselves will be found wanting in the requisite firmness and requirements necessary to the complete fulfillment of their duty in the council. Whatever may have given rise to these rumors, most assuredly they do not spring from a fervent love for the Church, nor do they betoken that steadfast reliance on the support which the Almighty has never failed to vouchsafe His Church. But we would beseech you neither to be led astray by such idle rumor, nor to be shaken in your firm belief and faith in our holy religion. *Never* can a council such as this promulgate doctrines contrary to Holy Writ or to the teachings of the apostles; *never* can it attempt to lay down principles contrary to justice and the rights of government, and which conflict with true liberty and the well-being of nations.

"Be well assured, therefore, that the council will countenance no doctrines other than those that have been held sacred for centuries throughout Christendom, and upon which depend the prosperity of States, the authority of the laws, and the freedom of the people. Even to doubt that the council would fail in its duty, would seek in any respect to alter the doctrines governing the Church, shows a want of faith both in the promises of the Almighty and in His heavenly aid."

The Bishop of Orleans has issued a pastoral letter expressing his approval of the Fulda Conference, but declaring in advance that he will abide by the decision of the Œcumenical Council, whatever it may be.

Sentiments of the Hungarian and Portuguese Episcopates.

It is said that the Hungarian Government is firmly resolved, in case the Court of Rome is unable or unwilling to furnish certain guarantees required as to the spirit and tendency of the approaching council, to strictly and absolutely forbid the members of the Hungarian Episcopate to attend it. It is self-evident that if such a resolution be taken in Hungary, it may be imitated in the other half of the monarchy.

The Portuguese Episcopate openly opposes itself to the designs of the Court of Rome, and nearly all its members have refused to attend the council. A large number of bishops in different countries have expressed disapprobation of the mode in which the preparative commissions have drawn up *a priori* digests of the decrees and questions to be brought before the council, declaring that this proceeding is an infringement of their rights, and an attempt of the Roman Curia to impose its ideas and principles on an assembly which should be left to originate its own resolutions. The Belgian bishops are leagued on a very small point. During the religious wars in that country the Holy Sacrament was kept for safety in a sort of tower, and the custom has been handed down to the present time. Lately this became known to Monsignor Bartolini, sacristan to the congregation of the Rota, who reported it to the Pope, and the Belgian bishops were ordered to abandon the usage, and keep the Host, according to the universal practice, in a pyx. The order was followed by a decree from the Rota, but neither order nor decree has been obeyed, and the bishops have determined to bring the matter before the Church.

A Proposed Anti-Council.

Cardinal Riario-Sforza, from Naples, was expected in Rome last August to take advice as to his attitude towards an anti-council to be held within his jurisdiction, proposed by the Deputy Ricciardi. At first there was no wish to attach importance to the movement, but information has been received that the anti-council will be attended by a number of authors and savants from Germany and England, and the Holy See now recommends the Cardinal to publish a mandate, commanding his flock to hold aloof from it under pain of excommunication. Still the movement inspires no uneasiness at the Vatican, and the Pope will not interfere personally unless it extends its proportions.

Preparations for the Event.

The preparations, which, as already stated, were begun in 1867, soon after the announcement of the Pope's intention to convoke the council, have been actively continued ever since. The Supreme Directive Congregation is composed of seven cardinals, six of whom are Italians and one a German. To them are joined, as consultors, several bishops and learned priests, among whom are four Italians, one Englisnman (Mgr. Talbot), one Professor of the University of Louvain in Belgium, and Professor Hefele, of the University of Tubingen, in Germany. The latter is the author of by far the best history of the "Councils of the Christian Church," a work of solid and profound learning, and valued by Protestants as highly as by Catholics. Under the direction of this congregation, special commissions prepare the matters to be discussed and decided upon by the bishops. There is a commission of ceremonies, a politico-ecclesiastical commission, a commission for Eastern affairs, one on the religious orders and congregations, one of dogmatic theology, one of ecclesiastical discipline. Italy has, of course, a larger share in the selection of the members of these commissions than any other nation; next to Italy, Catholic Germany has furnished the largest number. The United States are represented by Dr. Corcoran, of Charleston; England, by Mgr. Talbot and Mgr. Howard. Dr. Newman was invited to assist, but declined on account of infirm health. Dr. Dollinger, the great church historian of Munich, has also been invited, but has declined the invitation. For the first time in the history of the Œcumenical Councils, thanks to the art of stenography, a literal account of the entire proceedings will be taken, and the provisions of this kind have been completed. An Austrian bishop of note, Dr. Fessler, of St. Polten, has received the appointment of Secretary of the Council.

The Pope has decided that the bishops shall be received at the Vatican with extraordinary honors suited to their character of supreme judges in the Church and organs of the Holy Spirit. As it will be impossible to enact these ceremonies for each individual, the bishops will be received in collective audiences, to which they will be introduced by categories, accompanied, like royal princes, by the maestro di camera and the maggiordomo, and surrounded by a guard of honor and chamberlains. The audiences will take place in the saloon of the throne, where the Pope, seated on the throne and surrounded by his court, will award the bishops the same attention as he pays to princes of the blood.

The council is to be allowed complete liberty of discussion, but no discussion is to be carried on in the enclosure in the basilica of St. Peter. That resort is to be appropriated solely to public sittings and to the solemn promulgation of decrees. The council will hold its debates in the saloon of the Supper of Holy Thursday, above the atrium of the cathedral.

In the inclosure within the basilica the Christian princes and representatives of foreign powers, who are excluded from the saloon of the supper, will occupy tribunes round the Pontifical throne. The architect forgot to erect a tribune for the patriarchs, but the omission has been rectified, and by order of Monsignor Ferrari, prefect of ceremonies, they are assigned a place under the tribune of the cardinals. The archbishops and bishops *in partibus* are to enjoy all the rights and privileges of diocesans. It is decided also to extend this rule to abbots *nullius*, but the Pope has not yet made up his mind about the generals of the orders. His hesitation is much resented by Father Beckx, the general of the Jesuits, who, making sure of a seat at the council, called from Belgium the most subtle theologian of the order to be his prompter in this duty, and is very mortified to have to send him back untapped. There is even a rumor that the theologian was found tainted, and he refuses to leave a Belgian bishop, to whom he is secretary, and who is distinguished for his liberal views.

Monsignor Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, to whom Prince Borghese appropriates a part of his palace, will give weekly entertainments to the Liberal bishops. These assemblies are expected to be attended by the majority of the German bishops.

A Business Order.

An abstract of all the separate matters treated by the commissions will be submitted to all the bishops for inspection, who may then examine the various questions. At the same time they will receive a draft of the resolutions proposed, that they may also examine them before they are submitted to the council for discussion. By this means unnecessary speeches will be spared.

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and the session of the council shortened. The council itself is to be named Concilium Vaticanum.

Accommodations Scarce.

As early as the 21st of October four prelates went to knock at the door of the Santa Dorotea convent, near the Farnesina palace, and were not very well satisfied with their reception, as the monks told them that they had not a vacant corner left. This seems to indicate that there will be some confusion in the distribution of the lodgings prepared by the care of the Holy Father. The demands for lodging and board are much more numerous than was expected, and that circumstance creates embarrassment and expostulations which somewhat disturb the equanimity of the Pontifical intendants. As Pius IX has determined that apartments with the table shall be reserved for the bishops of Italy and their missions, being those in whose financial situation he takes the greatest interest, his decision will unquestionably be obeyed; but in this case the prelates who counted on having both bed and board, and who will have to be contented with rooms only, will certainly be disappointed.

The Cost.

According to the most positive data, the council will not cost the Sovereign Pontiff a penny; that is to say that all the expenses occasioned by the solemn assembly, including both the entertainment of the fathers and the fitting up of the hall, etc., will be abundantly covered by the offerings to be brought by the bishops or to be sent by the laity. The total amount of those contributions is estimated at 2,500,000f., out of which his Holiness has already received 600,000f.; and, as the council is not likely to cost more than 2,000,000f., there will remain 500,000f., which will be of some service to the Papal treasury.

How Long the Council is Likely to Last.

No one seems able to give any guess at the duration of the council. Different persons, with equal means of information, have estimated it at from five years to six months. The truth is, nothing can be known till it meets, even by the bishops themselves, as the work before it may be much abbreviated or augmented by circumstances occurring during its sittings.

With regard to this question, which is frequently asked, the Paris *Monde*, one of the most influential papers of the Catholic world, remarks: —"The Council of Trent lasted eighteen years; but it was the longest of any of the councils, and its real labors only lasted for about five years." The *Monde* expects that, unless unforeseen events intervene, the deliberations can be finished by the end of the year 1870. Should new questions present themselves, the summer of 1870 would be employed for preparatory work, and the final session would take place in the winter of 1870 and 1871.

The Topics to be Discussed.

The names of the special commission, which we have mentioned before, indicate that the council, like its predecessors, will extend its discussions and decisions over a large variety of subjects, embracing points of Christian doctrine, ecclesiastical discipline, and politico-ecclesiastical polity. Among the subjects which are likely to attract prominent attention are mentioned the reunion of the Eastern Churches with Rome, the relation of the Church to the modern State, especially with regard to the questions of public instruction; the position of monastic orders, in the thorough reformation of which the present Pope has always taken especial interest.

The Papal Syllabus.

which we print entire, will give a correct idea of the nature of the subjects which will occupy the attention of the council:—

THE SYLLABUS OF THE PRINCIPAL ERRORS OF OUR TIME, WHICH ARE STIGMATIZED IN THE CONSISTORIAL ALLOCUTIONS, ENCYCLICAL AND OTHER APOSTOLIC LETTERS OF POPE PIUS IX.

I. *Pantheism, Naturalism, and Absolute Rationalism.*

1. There exists no Divine Power, Supreme Being, Wisdom, and Providence distinct from the universe, and God is none other than nature, and therefore immutable. In effect, God is produced in man and in the world, and all things are God, and have the very substance of God. God is therefore one and the same thing with the world, and thence spirit is the same thing with matter, necessity with liberty, true with false, good with evil, justice with injustice.

2. All action of God upon man and the world is to be denied.

3. Human reason, without any regard to God, is the sole arbiter of truth and falsehood, of good and evil; it is its own law to itself, and suffices by its natural force to secure the welfare of men and of nations.

4. All the truths of religion are derived from the native strength of human reason; whence reason is the master rule by which man can and ought to arrive at the knowledge of all truths of every kind.

5. Divine revelation is imperfect, and therefore subject to a continual and indefinite progress, which corresponds with the progress of human reason.

6. Christian faith is in opposition to human reason, and divine revelation not only does not benefit, but even injures the perfection of man.

7. The prophecies and miracles uttered and narrated in the Sacred Scriptures are the fictions of poets, and the mysteries of Christian faith the result of philosophical investigations. In the books of the two Testaments there are contained mythical inventions, and Jesus Christ is Himself a mythical fiction.

II. *Moderate Rationalism.*

8. As human reason is placed on a level with religion, so theological matters must be treated in the same manner as philosophical ones.

9. All the dogmas of the Christian religion are, without exception, the object of natural science or philosophy, and human reason, instructed solely by history, is able, by its own natural strength and principles, to arrive at the true knowledge of even the most abstruse dogmas; provided, such dogmas be proposed as subject matter for human reason.

10. As the philosopher is one thing and philosophy another, so it is the right and duty of the philosopher to submit himself to the authority which he shall have recognized as true; but philosopher neither can nor ought to submit to any authority.

11. The Church not only ought never to animadvert upon philosophy, but ought to tolerate the errors of philosophy, leaving to philosophy the care of their correction.

12. The decrees of the Apostolic See and of the Roman Congregation fetter the free progress of science.

13. The method and principles by which the old scholastic doctors cultivated theology are no longer suitable to the demands of the age and the progress of science.

14. Philosophy must be treated of without any account being taken of supernatural revelation.

N. B.—To the rationalistic system belongs, in great part, the errors of Anthony Guenther, condemned in the letter to the Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne.

III. *Indifferentism, Latitudinarianism.*

15. Every man is free to embrace and profess the religion he shall believe true, guided by the light of reason.

16. Men may in any religion find the way of eternal salvation, and obtain eternal salvation.

17. We may entertain at least a well-founded hope for the eternal salvation of all those who are in no manner in the true Church of Christ.

18. Protestantism is nothing more than another form of the same true Christian religion, in which it is possible to be equally pleasing to God as in the Catholic Church.

IV. *Socialism, Communism, Secret Societies, Biblical Societies, Clerico-Liberal Societies.*

Pests of this description are frequently rebuked.

V. *Errors Concerning the Church and her Rights.*

19. The Church is not a true and perfect and entirely free society, nor does she enjoy peculiar and perpetual rights conferred upon her by her Divine Founder, but it appertains to the civil power to define what are the rights of the Church and the limits within which she may exercise the same.

20. The ecclesiastical power must not exercise its authority without the permission and assent of the civil Government.

21. The Church has not the power of defining dogmatically that the religion of the Catholic Church is the only true religion.

22. The obligations which bind Catholic teachers and authors apply only to those things which are proposed for universal belief as dogmas of the faith by the infallible judgment of the Church.

23. The Roman Pontiffs and Œcumenical Councils have exceeded the limits of their power, have usurped the rights of princes, and have even committed errors in defining matters of faith and morals.

24. The Church has not the power of availing herself of force, or any direct or indirect temporal power.

25. In addition to the authority inherent in the Episcopate, a further and temporal power is granted to it by the civil authority, either expressly or tacitly, which power is on that account also revocable by the civil authority whenever it pleases.

26. The Church has not the innate and legitimate right of acquisition and possession.

27. The ministers of the Church and the Roman Pontiff ought to be absolutely excluded from all charge and dominion over temporal affairs.

28. Bishops have not even the right of promulgating the Apostolical letters without the permission of the Government.

29. Dispensations granted by the Roman Pontiff must be considered null, unless they have been asked for through the civil government.

30. The immunity of the Church and of ecclesiastical persons derives its origin from civil law.

31. Ecclesiastical Courts for the temporal causes of the clergy ought by all means to be abolished, even without the concurrence and against the protest of the Holy See.

32. The personal immunity exonerating the clergy from military service may be abolished without violating either natural right or equity. Its abolition is called for by civil progress, especially in a community constituted upon principles of liberal government.

33. It does not appertain exclusively to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, by any right proper and inherent, to direct the teaching of theological subjects.

34. The teaching of those who compare the Sovereign Pontiff to a free sovereign acting in the Universal Church is a doctrine which prevailed only in the Middle Ages.

35. There would be no obstacle to the sentence of a general council or the act of all the universal peoples, transferring the Pontifical Sovereignty from the Bishop and City of Rome to some other bishopric and some other city.

36. The definition of a National Council does not admit of any subsequent discussion, and the civil power can regard as settled an affair decided by such National Council.

37. National Churches can be established, withdrawn, and plainly separated from the authority of the Roman Pontiff.

38. Roman Pontiffs have, by their too arbitrary conduct, contributed to the division of the Church into Eastern and Western.

VI. *Errors about Civil Society, considered both in Itself and in its Relation to the Church.*

39. The commonwealth, as the origin and source of all rights, possesses rights which are not circumscribed by any limits.

40. The teaching of the Catholic Church is opposed to the well-being and interests of society.

41. The civil power, even when exercised by an infidel sovereign, possesses an indirect and negative power over religious affairs. It therefore possesses not only the right called that of *exequatur*, but that of the so-called *appellatio ab abusu.**

42. In the case of conflicting laws between the two powers, the civil law ought to prevail.

43. The civil power has a right to break and to declare and render null the conventions (commonly called concordats) concluded with the Apostolic See relative to the use of rights appertaining to the ecclesiastical immunity, without the consent of the Holy See, and even contrary to its protest.

44. The civil authority may interfere in matters relating to religion, morality, and spiritual government. Hence it has control over the instructions for the guidance of consciences, issued conformably with their mission by the pastors of the church. Further, it possesses the power to decree, in the matter of administering the Divine sacraments, as to the disposition necessary for their reception.

45. The entire direction of public schools, in which the youth of Christian States are educated, except (to a certain extent) in the case of Episcopal seminaries, may and must appertain to the civil power, and belong to it, so far that no other authority whatsoever shall be recognized as having any right to interfere in the discipline of the schools, the arrangement of the studies, the taking of degrees, or the choice and approval of the teachers.

46. Much more, even in clerical seminaries, the method of study to be adopted is subject to the civil authority.

47. The best theory of civil society requires that popular schools open to the children of all classes, and generally all public institutions intended for instruction in letters and philosophy, and for conducting the education of the young, should be freed from all ecclesiastical authority, government, and interference, and should be fully subject to the civil and political power, in conformity with the will of rulers and the prevalent opinions of the age.

48. This system of instructing youth, which consists in separating it from the Catholic faith and from the power of the Church, and in teaching exclusively, or at least ordinarily, the knowledge of natural things and the earthly ends of social life alone, may be approved by Catholics.

49. The civil power has the right to prevent ministers of religion and the faithful from communicating freely and mutually with each other and the Roman Pontiff.

50. The secular authority possesses, as inherent in itself, the right of presenting bishops, and may require of them that they take possession of their dioceses before having received canonical institution and the Apostolic letters from the Holy See.

51. And further, the secular government has the right of deposing bishops from their pastoral functions, and it is not bound to obey the Roman Pontiff in those things which relate to episcopal sees and the institution of bishops.

52. The government has of itself the right to alter the age prescribed by the Church for the religious profession both of men and women; and it may enjoin upon all religious establishments to admit no person to take solemn vows without its permission.

53. The laws for the protection of religious establishments, and securing their rights and duties, ought to be abolished; nay, more, the civil government may lend its assistance to all who desire to quit the religious life they have undertaken, and break their vows. The Government may also suppress religious orders, collegiate churches, and simple benefices, even those belonging to private patronage, and submit their goods and revenues to the administration and disposal of the civil power.

54. Kings and princes are not only exempt from the jurisdiction of the Church, but are superior to the Church in litigated questions of jurisdiction.

55. The Church ought to be separated from the State, and the State from the Church.

*The power of authorizing official acts of the Papal power, and of correcting the alleged abuses of the same.

VII. *Errors concerning Natural and Christian Ethics.*

56. Moral laws do not stand in need of the Divine sanction, and there is no necessity that human laws should be conformable to the laws of nature, and receive their sanction from God.

57. Knowledge of philosophical things and morals, and also civil laws, may and must be independent of Divine and ecclesiastical authority.

58. No other forces are to be recognized than those which reside in matter; and all moral teaching and moral excellence ought to be made to consist in the accumulation and increase of riches by every possible means, and in the enjoyment of pleasure.

59. Right consists in the material fact, and all human duties are delusive and all human acts have the force of right.

60. Authority is nothing else but the result of numerical superiority and material force.

61. An unjust act, being successful, inflicts no injury upon the sanctity of right.

62. The principle of *non-intervention*, as it is called, ought to be proclaimed and adhered to.

63. It is allowable to refuse obedience to legitimate princes; nay, more, to rise in insurrection against them.

64. The violation of a solemn oath, even every wicked and flagitious action repugnant to the eternal law, is not blamable, but quite lawful, and worthy of the highest praise when done for the love of country.

VIII. *Errors Concerning Christian Marriage.*

65. It cannot be by any means tolerated to maintain that Christ has raised marriage to the dignity of a sacrament.

66. The sacrament of marriage is only an adjunct of the contract, and separable from it, and the sacrament itself consists in the nuptial benediction alone.

67. By the law of nature the marriage tie is not indissoluble, and in many cases divorce, properly so-called, may be pronounced by the civil authority.

68. The Church has not the power of laying down what are the diriment impediments to marriage. The civil authority does possess such a power, and can do away with impediments to marriage.

69. The Church only commenced in later ages to bring in diriment impediments, and then availing herself of a right not her own, but borrowed from the civil power.

70. The canons of the Council of Trent, which pronounce censure of anathema against those who deny to the Church the right of laying down what are diriment impediments, either are not dogmatic or must be understood as referring only to such borrowed power.

71. The form of solemnizing marriage prescribed by the said council does not bind, under penalty of nullity, in cases where the civil law has appointed another form, and where it decrees that this new form shall effectuate a valid marriage.

72. Boniface VIII is the first who declared that the vow of chastity pronounced at ordination annuls nuptials.

73. A merely civil contract may, among Christians, constitute a true marriage; and it is false either that the marriage contract between Christians is always a sacrament, or that the contract is null if the sacrament be excluded.

74. Matrimonial causes and espousals belong by their very nature to civil jurisdiction.

N. B.—Two other errors may tend in this direction—those upon the abolition of the celibacy of priests, and the preference due to the state of marriage over that of virginity. These have been proscribed, the first in the Encyclical "*Qui pluribus*," November 9, 1846; the second in the Letters Apostolical, "*Multiplices inter*," June 10, 1851.

IX. *Errors Regarding the Civil Power of the Sovereign Pontiff.*

75. The children of the Christian and Catholic Church are not agreed upon the compatibility of the temporal with the spiritual power.

76. The abolition of the temporal power which the Apostolic See possesses would contribute in the greatest degree to the liberty and prosperity of the Church.

N. B.—Besides these errors expressly noted, many others are implicitly rebuked by the proposed and asserted doctrine, which all Catholics are bound most firmly to hold, touching the temporal sovereignty of the Roman Pontiff.

X. *Errors Having Reference to Modern Liberalism.*

77. In the present day it is no longer expedient that the Catholic religion shall be held as the only religion of the State, to the exclusion of all other modes of worship.

78. Whence it has been wisely provided by law, in some countries called Catholic, that persons coming to reside therein shall enjoy the public exercise of their own worship.

79. Moreover, it is false that the civil liberty of every mode of worship, and the full power given to all of overtly and publicly manifesting their opinions and their ideas of all kinds whatsoever, conduce more easily to corrupt the morals and minds of the people, and to the propagation of the pest of indifferentism.

80. The Roman Pontiff can and ought to reconcile himself to and agree with progress, liberalism, and modern civilization.

It has been said by those who are well versed in such matters, that the dogmatic definition of the Assumption of the Virgin will encounter no obstacle. The Pope earnestly desires the consolidation of this dogma. The erection into a dogma of the necessity of the temporal power is not considered possible, except by its most ardent champions. The foundation and preservation of that power do not afford elements of a dogma, and a belief in its necessity is not even a *proxima fidei*, but only of high importance. Probably the protests of 1862 and 1867 will be revived. It is suggested that the liberal bishops will advise that terms be made with the Kingdom of Italy, so that all appointments, even to the Popedom, may be conferred without distinction of nationality, but such a change of policy, although desirable, is improbable at present, and must be left to time and the force of events. The council does not have the initiative with respect to the syllabus, and it is absurd to think that the syllabus will be abrogated. It is more probable that the bishops will be asked to sanction it by open and unanimous adhesion, and to explain such portions as are obscurely worded or erroneously interpreted. Beyond these points the council will only be occupied with questions of internal discipline, such as reform measures, reunion of schismatics and heretics with the Church, modifications of religious orders, amelioration of instructions to the clergy, and the adaptation of the judicial powers of bishops to the condition of society. It is important to observe that the initiative in everything belongs to the Pope alone, and as the Roman Catholic Hierarchy is strongly and judiciously constructed, it is improbable that that any serious opposition will be manifested.

Former Councils of the Church.

In this connection the following list of former councils and the reasons for which they were convened is of interest:—

1. The first General Council was that of Nice, held in 325, for the purpose of refuting the heresies of Arius, who asserted that Christ was inferior to His Father.

2. The second General Council was held at Constantinople, A. D. 381, to refute the errors of Macedonius, who asserted that the Holy Ghost was not one of the three divine persons.

3. The third General Council was held at Ephesus, 431, concerning the heresy of Nestorius, who asserted that the Blessed Virgin should not be called the Mother of God.

4. The fourth General Council met at Chalcedon in 451, to decide on the doctrine of Eutyches, who denies the humanity of Christ.

5. The fifth General Council was held at Constantinople in 553. It condemned the heresy of Origen, who asserted that the Holy Ghost is nothing more than divine energy or power of acting, etc.

6. The sixth General Council met at Constantinople, A. D. 680. It condemned the doctrine of the Monothelites.

7. The seventh met at Nice, 787, to denounce the impiety and heresy of the Iconoclasts who opposed veneration of images.

8. The eighth General Council met at Constantinople, 869, and confirmed the reverence of images and other regulations of the Church.

9. The ninth General Council and the first Lateran met 1123.

10. The tenth General Council and the second the Lateran met 1139. This Council, among other matters, condemned the acts of Arnold of Brescia.

11. The eleventh General Council also met in Lateran 1197. This Council ordained that the right of voting for a new Pontiff should from that time forward belong exclusively to the College of Cardinals.

12. The twelfth also met in the Lateran 1215. This council, among other matters, gave its assent to seventy chapters drawn up by the Pope who presided at it.

13. The thirteenth General Council met at Lyons in 1245. Its object was that of deposing the Emperor Frederick. It also treated of three other subjects:—First, the assisting of the Empire of Constantinople against the Tartars; and third, the Holy Land against the Saracens.

14. The fourteenth General Council met at Lyons in 1274, for the purpose, among other things, of reuniting the Greek Church.

15. The fifteenth General Council met at Vienna 1311, for the purpose of suppressing the Order of Knights Templar, and the doctrine of the "Brethren and Sisters of the Free Spirit," a German institution condemned.

16. The sixteenth General Council was that of Constance, which assembled 1414, on account of a dispute that existed in the selection of a Pope, there being at that time no less than three claimants for the holy office.

17. The seventeenth General Council is known as that of Ferrara and Florence. Its object was the reunion of the Latin and Greek Churches.

18. The eighteenth General Council was the Council of Trent, which was convoked in 1545 by Pope Paul III, to refute the heresies of Luther, Calvin, and Zuinglius.

The close of this last Council of Trent is thus described by a writer in *Harper's Magazine*, whose description of the Council of Nice we have already published:—

"Winters and summers had passed over the Roman bishops for nearly eight years in their mountain fastness, as they groped amidst the endless controversies of the fathers and studied the acts of Chalcedon and Nice. We admit at least their perseverance and their weary toil. Trent and its environs do not seem to have been always an agreeable residence. In autumn the hot sun beat upon the narrow valley. In winter a deluge of snow or rain often poured down upon the little city, overflowed the rapid Athesis, and swept through the watery streets. Disease was often prevalent, and several eminent delegates died, and were buried with pompous funerals. The people of the mountains were rude, and not always respectful; the women were not attractive, and suffered from the goitre; while the wits of the Holy City, as well as of the Protestant countries, followed the council with sharp satires, and declared that its inspiration was brought in a carpet-bag from Rome. Elizabeth called it a popish conventicle. The keen and ready Protestant controversialists denounced it as a band of persecutors. The Pope was enraged at its turbulent discord; and all Europe longed for its dissolution. Meantime, far below, surged on the wave of Reformation. and Germany, France, and the Netherlands resounded with the psalms of Marot and Beza; and the menacing voice of the enraged people often reached the ears of the drowsy prelates at Trent. The hardy North threw off the monkish rule, defaced its images, broke up the monasteries, and breathed only defiance to the cruel bigotry of the council. Mary of Scotland, in a piteous letter to the legates, lamented that her Calvinistic subjects would not suffer her to send bishops to the assembly of Antichrist. Germany had secured freedom of thought by the valor of Maurice and the treaty of Passau. Geneva, with its twenty-five thousand impoverished citizens, shone a beacon of light among its Swiss mountains, and defied alike the hatred and the covetousness of France and Savoy and the Pope. The Huguenots were fighting in France for toleration, and the council sang a joyous *Te Deum* over the ineffectual defeat of the Prince of Conde. It was time for the bishops to separate.

"The proceedings were hurried to an end. Important matters of faith, affecting the destiny of immortal souls, were determined with imprudent haste. What could not be decided was referred to the Pope. A bishop of Nazianum, whose dullness formed a bold contrast to the wit and pathos of the sainted Gregory, preached a farewell discourse, in which he called upon mankind to adore the wisdom, the clemency, the Christian tolerance of the Council of Trent. A parting antiphonal was sung; the Cardinal of Lorraine, the corrupt and ambitious Guise, intoned the praises of the dissolute Charles V, the immoral Julius, the bigoted Pius, and all the holy council, and pronounced them ever blessed. The bishops and cardinals responded with a loud concurrence. Once more the voice of Guise rang over the assembly, *Anathema cunctis haereticis!* And all the bishops and cardinals poured forth an eager and malevolent *Anathema, anathema!* Meanwhile, in many a humble cottage in the neighboring valleys of Piedmont, the gentle Vaudois, the children of the early Church, were singing Christian hymns to the good Saviour, and, accustomed to persecution, prayed for freedom to worship God. Scarcely did they hear the curse invoked upon them from the heights of Trent. Yet it was to ripen into long years of untold suffering. The poor and humble were to be torn in pieces, tossed from their native crags into dark ravines, cut with sharp knives, burned in raging fires by the mighty and proud; and Milton, in a fierce poetic frenzy, was to cry aloud to Heaven:—

'Avenge, O Lord! thy slaughter'd saints, whose bones
Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold.'"

The Results of the Present Convocation.

Fertile of speculation as this theme must be, and offering varying solutions according to the point of view, the results of the council must, if ever announced, be chronicled in a future column. Those who hope with the council for its success regard it as the only cure for the ills of society of to-day. "Either Human Society," says the *Civilta Cattolica*, "must perish outright or it will be saved by this council." Cardinal Barili tells us that—as in the most disastrous periods of the previous history of the Church, those of the disputed right to Investiture, of the schism of the East, and of Protestantism—the councils assured victory to the Right and Rome; so now, in this period of social wrong and infidel teaching, the ship of the Church will pass through the great chartless sea to the secure haven beyond, piloted by the hand of Peter and protected by Him who sitteth above the storm-cloud. Advocates of a different spirit hold that this council, called in the noonlight of this progressive day, is the rapid fall, down which the Bark of the Fisherman, which has heretofore been "ported" over lesser dangers, will hurry to destruction amid the crash of mighty waters. Which is of the truth, the prophet of good or the prophet of ill, another generation must witness.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

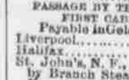
R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1012 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 107 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 3 26

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Dec. 4, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Dec. 11, at 12 noon.
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 1 P.M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 46, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$30
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....45
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F.....} 45 | St. John's, N. F.....} 30
by Branch Steamer..... | by Branch Steamer.....
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.



ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 239 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST,
AND FLORIDA PORTS.
THE STEAMSHIP J. W. EVERMAN,
CAPTAIN HINCKLEY,
Will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY, December 2, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with Steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
DOCK STREET WHARF.
The Steamship PROMETHEUS will follow THURSDAY, December 9. 2 23

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 8 Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
6 3 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 14

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of those lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
2 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."
EVANS, SHARP & CO.,
No. 613 MARKET STREET,
Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from their Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet per day.
They are also receiving shipments of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at
LOWEST MARKET RATES. [9 25 3m

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 1

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 2 24

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA R. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,
FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.
WOOD MOULDINGS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALLZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
22 No. 934 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRT AND GENTS' NOVELTIES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27 3rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 31 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeaux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

ROOF

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of the charter

Premiums received from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$943,795 34	
On Fire Risks	161,905 26	
		$1,105,701 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1868		460,691 02
		$1,566,393 01
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$914,216 29	
On Fire Risks	149,629 70	
		$1,063,845 99
Interest during the same period		
Salvages, etc		115,027 65
		$1,178,873 64
Losses, Expenses, etc., during the year as above—		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$418,100 39	
Fire Losses	94,244 81	
Return Premiums	40,626 10	
Re-Insurances	41,277 84	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	64,695 15	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	82,330 64	
Expenses	23,027 08	
		$744,254 01
		$434,619 63

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$300,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan; ten-forties		$216,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)		107,750 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881		60,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		213,950 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)		200,925 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan		102,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		19,450 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,625 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)		20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan		4,270 00
15,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock		14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock		3,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock		7,500 00
246,500 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties		246,900 00
$1,530,500 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270 00
Cost, $1,215,622 27.		
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		323,700 75
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due to the Company		65,097 95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of sundry Corporations, $4506. Estimated value		2,740 20
Cash in Bank	$168,318 88	
Cash in Drawer	972 26	
		169,291 14
		$1,852,100 04

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. M'Farland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer M'Ilvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, "
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, "
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 92.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 13

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 7 19

INSURANCE.

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 379 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR ..... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES ..... VICE-PRESIDENT
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HORATIO S. STEPHENS ..... SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869 ..... $355,275 00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Trotlick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McIlhenny,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keesler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 9

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

CURERS OF THE

CELEBRATED

"Excelsior" Sugar-Cured Hams,

Tongues and Beef,

Have Removed to their

NEW STORE,

Nos. 122 and 124 ARCH STREET,

11 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

8 18 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 5§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 122 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. EDWIN CATTELL. 1 25

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:30, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's lane. The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8:20, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, November 22, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Potstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:55 P. M., and Pottsville at 3:05 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returaling from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:10 and 8:12 A.M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 4:00 P. M. train from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12:43 A. M. and 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2:20 and 5:25 A. M., 12:20 noon, 2:35 and 11:00 P. M., passing Reading at 12:55, 4:30, and 47:20 A. M., 2:00 and 4:40 P. M., arriving at New York at 6:00 and 10:15 A. M., 12:05 noon, 6:25 and 10:00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:20 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 3:35 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $32·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:00 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		9:25 P. M.
" " Williamsport		7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie		8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport		9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie		10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven		7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie		8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport		9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie		4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport		3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven		8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport		9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport		12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg		5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood